The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6045. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN
PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAIL ROAD AND LAND GRANT.

SAFE, PROFITABLE, PERMANENT.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the First Mortgage Land-grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, $100, $500, $1,000; Registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government Bonds to capitalists and people, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, 1st of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace, on the completion of the work:

1. OVER TWO THOUSAND MILES OF ROAD, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than FIFTY MILLION ACRES, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad, fertile belt from Wisconsin, through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, THE MOST VALUABLE EVER CONFERRED upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and perpetually represent the interests of the First Mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the proceeds of land sales are used in purchasing and canceling the bonds of the Company if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium, otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times to their control, as security, AT LEAST 500 ACRES OF AVERAGE LAND TO EVERY $1,000 OF OUTSTANDING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course, nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, as the nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of developing a continent, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

United States 5-20s, at their average premium, yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30s selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, free from United States tax. $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30s will yield per year in gold, $80 30. Here is a difference in annual income of nearly one-third, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided by the sale to stockholders of some Six Millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the 1st of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end of the road in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 1.10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
No. 114 South Third-st., Philadelphia; corner of Nassau and Wall sts., New-York; No. 452 Fifteenth-st., Washington, D. C.; by National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.

PEACE OR WAR.

Three Hundred Thousand Reserved Landwehr Called Out.

A Counter Current Setting in at Bordeaux.

The Favre-Bismarck Convention at Versailles.

Favre Absolutely Refused to Surrender Belfort.

The Elections for Members of the National Assembly.

Relief on the Way to Americans in Paris.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Another German Army Preparing—Denunciations of the Terms Demanded by the Germans—Doubts of the Truth of the Berlin Dispatch—The Paris Government Pledged to Advocate Peace—Rouher in Consultation with Bismarck.

SAARBRUCK, Feb. 1.—Another call on the Landwehr for men between the ages of twenty-seven and forty-seven was issued today. From the new reserve 300,000 men will be ready to march into France at short notice.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1½ P. M.—The London Times, in its leading article, says it is not surprised at the general doubt felt as to the truthfulness of the Berlin telegram announcing BISMARCK's terms of peace. Anything so exorbitant has not been heard of in the history of modern war. The Times, however, reiterates its belief that the dispatch is well grounded, and can only hope that this monstrous programme will prove not to represent the settled purpose of the German Government.

The *Indépendance Belge* has a telegram from Bordeaux stating that the London *Times'* report of the conditions of peace from Berlin is untrue; and, if it was correct, the knowledge that such terms were proposed would revive the influence of the extreme war party, lately weakened by the flight of BOURBAKI's army into Switzerland.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Brussels, by today's date, brings the important report that the Government of Paris has undertaken an obligation to advocate the adoption of the Constituent Assembly, soon to convene at Bordeaux, of the preliminaries of a treaty of peace already agreed upon at Versailles.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—The *Indépendance Belge*, of today, reports, without expressing confidence in the truth of the statement, that M. ROUHER has arrived at Versailles, and is engaged in consultation with Count BISMARCK.

A Counter-Current in Bordeaux—A New Committee of Public Safety.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 2.—At a public meeting held in this city today a Committee of Public Safety was nominated for the future government of France. It includes the names of MM. GAMBETTA, LOUIS BLANC, ROCHEFORT and DUPORTAL.

THE ARMISTICE.

Terms Agreed on Regarding the East—Belfort Excepted.

LONDON, Feb. 3—3 P. M.—The following is the text of that portion of the Convention of Armistice concluded between BISMARCK and FAVRE, which relates to operations in the East:

"Military operations in the territory of the Departments of Doubs, Jura, and *Côte d'Or*, as well as the siege of Belfort, shall continue independently of this armistice, until an agreement is arrived at regarding the lines of demarcation, the tracing of which through the Departments mentioned is reserved for an ulterior understanding."

Aggressive Demands of Bismarck Refused—Protests Against the Demarcation—Frederick Charles' Head-Quarters.

LONDON, Feb. 3—10½ A. M.—The offer was made by BISMARCK to extend the provisions of the armistice to the South-eastern Departments, but was not accepted by JULES FAVRE, as the surrender of Belfort was one of the conditions.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1 P. M.—Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has removed his head-quarters to Tours.

BORDEAUX, Feb 2.—The French Generals commanding in the north and centre of France have protested against the Prussian demands relative to the line of demarcation between the French and German armies.

LONDON, Feb. 3—3 P. M.—It is reported that Prussian troops, in violation of the truce, have entered Fecamp.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Elections in Paris on Sunday—The Assembly to Consist of 753 Deputies.

LONDON, Feb. 3—Noon.—Elections for members of the National Assembly will take place in Paris on the 5th, and in the Departments on the 8th inst. The Assembly, which is to consist of 753 Deputies, will meet at Bordeaux on the 12th inst.

A Decree from Jules Favre—No Disqualifications.

LONDON, Feb. 3—3 P. M.—The Official Journal of Paris publishes a decree issued by M. FAVRE, providing for the elections. It omits all the political disqualifications prescribed in the Bordeaux decree.

Protests Against Disqualifications—Simon Considers the Action at Bordeaux Illegal—Disqualifications Removed by the Paris Government—The Election in Alsace.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 2.—Twelve Opposition journals have protested against the decree issued by the Bordeaux Government on Tuesday, providing for the disqualification from the privilege of election to the Assembly of members of families reigning over France since 1789, all persons who have acted as Imperial official candidates in past elections, or held offices as Ministers, Senators or Councilors of State under the Empire, and Prefects who have accepted office between the 2d of December, 1851, and the 4th of September, 1870. A deputation from these journals waited upon M. JULES SIMON today, and stated to him verbally the grounds on which the protest is based. M. SIMON, in his reply to the address, declared that the decree issued by the Paris Government on the 28th of January abolished all disqualifications for the National Assembly, and that he (M. SIMON) would insist upon the execution of the Paris decree.

A telegram was received yesterday by the Government here from M. JULES FAVRE, in which it is stated that the Germans have agreed to ignore the holding of the elections for the Assembly in Alsace.

PARIS.

Rapid Exhaustion of Victuals—Postal and Telegraphic Communication—Slow Transportation of Supplies—Paris Still Fed by the Germans—Great Distress.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A telegram has been received at the British Foreign Office to the effect that no persons are admitted into Paris unless possessed of passes from the Paris authorities.

Postal communication is restored for open letters and telegrams.

LONDON, Feb. 3—10½ A. M.—The Prussians commenced to provide for the restoration of the railways and for the provisioning of the capital the moment the armistice was concluded, but the rolling stock was found to be in a wretched condition, and inadequate to meet the demand made for the transportation of supplies. Paris consequently suffers for want of food, and is still supplied with rations by the Germans.

LONDON, Feb. 3—Noon.—The revictualing of Paris is going on to the full extent that circumstances will allow, but the distress within the city is very great.

Restoration of Railway Lines—Aid for Americans in Paris—Dispatches to Mr. Washburne.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1½ P. M.—The Northern Railway Company are rapidly restoring their line for the transportation of provisions to Paris. The repair work, however, is only temporary.

SAARBRUCK, Feb. 1.—The bridge between Toul and Nancy, which was blown up by the French, has been repaired, and the German line of communication by that route is restored.

JOHN GUNTHER, of New-York, passed through here today, on his way to Paris from Dresden, with dispatches for Minister WASHBURNE and funds for the assistance of all the Americans in Paris, contributed by their fellow-citizens in Dresden.

THE SURRENDER.

Carrying Out the Terms—Occupation of Fort de Mont Valérien—The Country About it a Wilderness—Objections of Faidherbe—He is Ordered from Bordeaux to Comply—Status of Garibaldi.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Versailles, writes that the flag of the German Empire was hoisted over the fort of Mont Valérien at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The occupation of the forts around Paris was effected very quietly by the Germans, who showed no undue exultation, no anger, nothing to hurt the feelings of the French unnecessarily. St. Cloud and the Garches are utterly destroyed. Vaucresson is much injured, and the whole country between the hostile lines is a howling wilderness.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1½ P. M.—Gens. FAIDHERBE and D'ARGENT, refusing to evacuate their positions in accordance with the terms of the armistice, have received orders from Bordeaux to comply.

It is said that Gen. GARIBALDI has asked that his command be included in the armistice.

THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

Disintegration of the French Forces—Disarming of Fugitives in Switzerland—Another Reported Attack on the Germans—Garibaldi in the South.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Evening.—The French Army of the East may be said to have almost ceased to exist as an organized body. All the members who have made their appearance on Swiss soil are prisoners in neutral hands, and have been distributed for safe keeping throughout the cantons of Berne, Fribourg and Geneva.

The influx of the French into Switzerland, however, still continues, and is likely to cease only when the entire army of Gen. CLINCHANT are prisoners.

A dispatch from Berne, Feb. 2, says the Germans again attacked the French, on Wednesday afternoon, south of Pontarlier. The result is not stated.

The Twenty-fourth French Corps, including Gen. GARIBALDI, has escaped the pursuit of Gen. MANTEUFFEL's army.

BERNE, Feb. 2.—Gen. MANTEUFFEL has pursued the French Army of the East to the Swiss frontier.

The town of Neuenburg, on the Baden side of the Rhine, is overcrowded with fugitives from the French Army, many of whom are sick or suffering from wounds. The churches are filled with the latter class, who are receiving the necessary treatment from the Badenois.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

New-York German War Resolutions in the Prussian Diet—An Explanation.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At a recent sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, the resolution passed at the war meeting in New-York was discussed, and it was proposed that the Commission should take note of the resolution. In reference to the resolution Deputy WEHRENPFENNIG said:

"Without in any way referring to the contents of the resolution, allow me to give some information which I have received from the mouth of a well-known and worthy German-American, Fr. KAPP, who is specially known through his writings on emigration, as to the actual meaning of this so-called war meeting. The President of the meeting, a Herr SORGE, is an eccentric music-teacher, a follower of the theories of KARL HEINZEN, and a colaborator on a periodical for the emancipation of women; the other signatures are obscure persons, of whom nobody knows anything. At the highest calculation, not more than 300 Germans took part in the meeting. The other 1,200 persons present comprised a mixture of all possible nationalities, the chief contingent being supplied by Irishmen of the class whose votes are purchasable at the elections for from $2 to $3 50. Public opinion over the sea was in no way represented at the meeting. As the resolutions passed were based upon the entire change in political affairs which had arisen from the proclamation of the Republic shortly afterward, a numerously-attended meeting of Germans was also held in New-York, who passed a protest against them, to the effect that the enemies of Germany, after their impudent behavior under cover of the Republic, had received a fitting chastisement. At this meeting very well known persons were present. The President was The Austrian, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, and one of the chief speakers was the Republican SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, who, amid thunders of applause, demanded the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine."

The motion of the Commission was then passed unanimously.

The Relief Movement in Boston—$28,000 Subscribed.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Twenty-eight thousand dollars has already been contributed in Boston toward sending a ship-load of provisions to France.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Jules Favre Refuses to Attend the London Conference or to Send a Representative—Ten New British Gun-Boats Ordered.

LONDON, Feb. 3—Noon.—A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Versailles, dated yesterday, says M. FAVRE refuses to attend the Conference or appoint a substitute; nor will he authorize M. TISSOT, the present French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to act as the representative of France.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1½ P. M.—The Board of Admiralty has ordered the construction of ten gun-boats.

Russia Triumphant in the Conference—No Guarantees for Turkey.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—At the meeting of the Conference today, Russia fully gained her object—all her pretensions being acknowledged, she yielding nothing. Turkey obtains no guarantees.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CANADA.

Opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature—The Coal Interest in the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech—Annexation Sentiment Repudiated.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 3.—The Nova Scotian Legislature was opened today by the Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. DOYLE, with the usual formalities. After alluding to several matters of a purely local nature, the Governor said:

"The markets of the United States being at present virtually closed against the coal of Nova Scotia, mining operations in our extensive coal districts have been materially retarded; but we believe that the daily-increasing demand for this most necessary article of consumption will, before long, open to the enterprising owners of our coal-fields a more extensive market than they at present enjoy, and confer on the Province great benefit which so important a branch of industry is, if unfettered by prejudicial restrictions, calculated to impart."

QUEBEC, Feb. 3.—The annexation sentiments attributed to a leading manufacturer at Lenis by a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, are positively denied by that gentleman.

THE CHENEY TRIAL.

Continuation of the Testimony Before the Ecclesiastical Court—Omission of the "Regenerate" in the Baptismal Service.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The trial of Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY before the Ecclesiastical Court was resumed this morning. PETER VAN SCHAICK was called to prove that Mr. CHENEY had been in the habit of omitting the word "regenerate" in the baptismal rite, but he knew nothing about it. HENRY SMITH testified that he had been a vestryman in Mr. CHENEY's Church for seven years, but had no knowledge of the word "regenerate" in the baptismal service. He was present at a meeting in the vestry at which Mr. CHENEY bought up the subject of his difficulty with the Bishop, but he regarded the meeting as a private one between the pastor and his people, and declined to state what occurred, as he regarded it as entirely confidential. Rev. CHARLES B. STONE and GEO. W. THOMPSON, one of the counsel of Mr. CHENEY, and a member of his church, were called to certify as to the practice of Mr. CHENEY in omitting the word "regenerate," but the testimony threw no light on the issue. The Court then took a recess.

LEGISLATURES.

Reconstruction of the Public Debt and Other National Questions in Missouri—The Ohio State.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—Previous to the late Senatorial election in this State, several resolutions referring to reconstruction of the Southern States, the test oath, payment of the public debt, &c., were introduced into the House and Senate, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. That Committee made minority and majority reports today. The majority reported in favor of the payment of the national debt, acquiesced in the reconstruction of the States so far as the same was accomplished by the action of the people. The majority also regard the oath of members as all that is necessary under the Constitution, and glory in the triumph of the liberal cause. The minority report indorses all the Amendments to the Constitution and recommends the removal of all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 3.—A bill has been passed in the Senate providing for the payment of the interest and principal of the State debt. The Senate has also adopted the House resolution indorsing the policy of the President in regard to land grants, and instructing the Representatives of Ohio in Congress to oppose all future land grants.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 3.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, Ark., says: The Senate Committee on Credentials reported, yesterday, BROOKS to be entitled to his seat, and he was then sworn in. The Clayton party tried to pass a resolution to adjourn until the 1st of March, but were defeated. The friends of the Lieut.-Governor say that they will not adjourn until it is definitely settled who will succeed CLAYTON.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck of a Gloucester Fishing-Schooner—Twelve Men Supposed to Have Been Lost—A Stranded Vessel Got off New-Inlet Bar, N. C.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—The fishing-schooner *Edith Wonser*, of Gloucester, is supposed to have been lost on the Western Banks, with all hands. Her crew comprised twelve men, as follows: Thomas Harvey, Jr., master, who leaves a wife and three children; Charles Foebes, leaves a wife and six children; Henry Walton, leaves a wife; John F. Bennet, Robert Farley, Llewellyn Walsh, Henry Leslie, James Ham, Frederick Newell, John Smith, Wm. Atkins, Wm. Hilerdech—all single.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 3.—The brig *Jno. Chrystal*, forty days from Pernambuco, with a cargo of sugar for Philadelphia, ashore yesterday at New-Inlet Bar, was hauled off and towed up to the city today by revenue cutter *Wm. H. Seward*. The cargo will have to be taken out, and the vessel repaired here.

FIRES.

Mills in Windsor Locks, Conn., Burned—Finishing Shop of an Engine Works in Montreal Destroyed.

HARTFORD, Feb. 3.—On Thursday night the cotton-opener and lapper-room and stock-house of the Medlicott Company's stockinet mill at Windsor Locks, were entirely destroyed by fire, together with their contents. Loss $25,000; insurance $15,000.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—A fire broke out last night in the finishing shop of BARTLEY & Co.'s engine factory in Mill-street. A high wind was blowing at the time, and there being a good deal of wood-work in the building, the fire burned with great fury. The exertions of the Fire Brigade were comparatively valueless. The shops were totally destroyed. The loss is over $30,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Over 150 hands are thrown out of employment.

THE INDIANS.

Murders by the Apaches—An Attack on a Mining Party—Troops Gone to Aid the Miners—A Battle Between two Indian Tribes—Thirty-Six Killed on One Side.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Feb. 3.—The Ralston correspondent of the *Daily Post*, under date of 28th January, says the following:

"A week since a party of men left this place to prospect for gold on the Chiricahua Mountains. News has just been received here from Apache Pass, through the mail-driver, that the party were attacked by the Indians. Two of the party had left for Fort Bowie to obtain assistance, and before they left, two of their number, ROBERT SCHELL and HUGH O'NEILL, had fallen. There is intense excitement here. The fear and suspense regarding the prospecting party is terrible, as it was composed of our best men. The mail from Los Limbres to Lamesilla has been captured by the Indians. Capt. RUSSELL, of Fort Bowie, left an hour after the news had reached there with a detachment of twenty-five men to render aid. The Indians also stole and drove off about 3,000 sheep belonging to CRISTOBRAN CHAWES, of Belder. Two men were supposed to have been killed by the Indians, as they had not been heard from on Monday. Several citizens started in pursuit, but they have not yet been heard from. The Indians drove the sheep in the direction of the White Mountains. Gen. GETTY, who has been in command of this military district for several years, having been transferred, left the city yesterday with his family to join his command, the Third United States Cavalry, at Key West, Fla."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The Chimanhuevis and Mojave Indians had a pitched battle at William's Fork, on the Colorado River, a few days since. The Mojaves were routed with the loss of thirty-six braves. The Chimanhuevis lost their head chief, one of the ablest chiefs ever born, and twenty braves. The Indians attacked a train between Lapas and Wickenburg, Arizona, causing the horses of the train to stampede for forty miles.

THE WEST.

Gov. Brown, of Missouri, is Interviewed on the Woman Suffrage Question.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—A delegation of ladies from the Woman's Suffrage Association of Missouri presented a memorial to the Legislature yesterday, asking that body to memorialize Congress to submit a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, granting suffrage to woman. The House referred the memorial to the Committee on Federal Relations. The delegation called on Gov. BROWN to ascertain his position on the question. He replied that he was not prepared at the present time to take any decided ground on the subject; that he regretted to see so many differences between the ladies engaged in the movement, and that there were some phases of the subject affecting family relations about which he desired more fully to satisfy himself.

Lead Mines in New-Mexico—Snow and the Agricultural Prospects.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 2.—Information from the Ralston silver mines states that the lead has been traced to a depth of seventy-five feet, thus setting at rest the fears that these wonderful mines might only be surface deposits. A much larger quantity of snow has fallen here this Winter than has fallen for a number of years, which gives great encouragement to farmers and miners, but retards travel considerably. There is about seven inches on the ground.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Crop Prospects in California—Summary Execution of Five Horse Thieves—Recovery of Fifty-three Horses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The weather is fine and Summer-like. The best authorities estimate that, with fair rains for the next sixty days, California will be able to export fully 12,000,000 centals of the coming crop.... The Sheriff of San Diego County and party have killed two and captured four of a gang of horse-thieves, and also recovered fifty-three horses. Being on the Mexican side of the line, the prisoners were delivered to the local Mexican authorities, who tried them promptly, hanging two, shooting one, and one being pardoned by the Governor, at the intercession of the citizens, on account of his extreme youth.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

The Kensington Bank, Philadelphia, Entered—Burglars Disguised as Policemen—Two Watchmen Overpowered—$65,000 in Government Bonds Stolen.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—About 7 o'clock last evening, three men disguised as policemen went to the Kensington Bank, on the corner of Beach and Laurel streets, called out the watchmen and told them that the bank was to be robbed that night and that they had been detailed to remain in the bank in order to capture the robbers. The watchman admitted them and was immediately overpowered, gagged and handcuffed. The robbers then went to work, and did not leave the premises till 3 o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Further particulars of the bank robbery represent that the cashier had been notified of the intended robbery by a confederate of the robbers, who represented himself as a policeman, and that he (the cashier) gave directions to the watchmen to admit the (supposed) officers. There were two watchmen in the bank, but the robber sent out one of them to get something for the party to drink, and during his absence the other watchman was overpowered, and on the return of the second one he was served in the same manner. Three other confederates of the robbers were subsequently admitted, and while the gang attacked the safe one man stood with pistols pointed at the heads of the watchmen, though they were gagged and bound. The burglars were foiled in their efforts to open the main vault, and only succeeded in forcing the safe containing special deposits belonging to the customers of the bank. The amount taken is reported at about $100,000.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 3.—As far as ascertained, about $65,000 were stolen from the Kensington Bank, mostly in coupon Government bonds. The burglars were very careful, in making their selections of funds, to discard registered bonds, and to take only those they could dispose of without much chance of detection. The Police, of course, have as yet obtained no clue as to the robbers. The vault of the bank was so damaged that it could not be opened today, disarranging business considerably.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening gives the following particulars of the robbery:

"One of the boldest and best-planned robberies ever perpetrated in this city was committed last night at the Kensington Bank, No. 969 Beach-street, Sixteenth Ward. Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, a man dressed in the uniform of a policeman, called at the bank and asked to see the cashier, Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL. He was shown into the cashier's room, and there he informed Mr. MCCONNELL that the Police authorities had received information that the bank would be robbed during the night, and he had been detailed by Lieut. CLARKE, of the Tenth District Police, to caution the officers, and he suggested that the watchmen should be instructed to exercise greater vigilance. The man then left. Mr. MCCONNELL then sent for the watchmen, JOHN HOLMES and THOMAS MURPHY. When they appeared he stated the case to them, told them to be on their guard against everybody, and to shoot down any person who made any attempt to break into the premises. The officers and clerks left the institution when they had settled up their business for the day, and the watchmen took charge of the building.

"Last evening, about 7½ o'clock, there was a rap at the front door of the bank. The watchmen peeped out and saw two men, dressed as policemen. The door was partly opened, and the outsiders remarked: 'Well, you are watching closely. We have been sent by Lieut. CLARKE to keep you company.' Another glance was taken at the men. Everything seemed to be regular. Caps, coats, badges, &c., were all correct. 'Come in,' said one of the watchmen, and the door was opened. The men walked in and looked around. A few words of conversation ensued, and then one of the men ('guardians') asked MURPHY to get him a drink of water. MURPHY started for the hydrant. As soon as he had got beyond hearing, HOLMES was suddenly attacked, and a gag was stuffed into his mouth before he had time to give any alarm. His legs and arms were tied, and handcuffs were placed on his wrists. This made HOLMES incapable of notifying his fellow-watchman of the impending danger. The two fellows then started in the direction in which MURPHY had gone, and met him returning with the water. There was then no appearance of anything being wrong. MURPHY handed the cup to the individual who had asked for the water, and he commenced drinking. The unsuspecting MURPHY was then seized by the other fellow and underwent treatment similar to that received by his companion, HOLMES. The two watchmen were then in no condition to help themselves or give an alarm. They were carried into the President's room, and each was placed in a chair. One of the bogus policemen then sat down, drew a revolver and said, 'It is all right now; I'll keep watch with you.' The other man then went to the front door, unbolted it, and admitted two other men.

"Operations were then commenced upon the vault, and after much labor the robbers succeeded in forcing the hinges of the door from the wall. Then the doors fell off. In the vault there were shelves on which were tin boxes containing valuables belonging to depositors, and which had been left at the bank in the usual manner for safe keeping until this morning. These boxes were taken down and broken open. The contents seem to have undergone a careful examination. Checks, registered bonds and mortgages were scattered about the floor of the banking-room, and all cash and coupon bonds were taken possession of by the robbers.

"The burglar-proof safe, one of LILLIE's patent, inside of the vault, was then attacked. They worked upon the door, it is supposed, for several hours. The door was pretty well battered, but it did not yield to the powerful tools which must evidently have been used upon it.

"During the whole time while the work was going on at the safe the bogus policeman was sitting with the watchmen, who, in their cramped condition, occupied a most unpleasant and disagreeable position. About 3 o'clock this morning the robbers took their departure. They did not release the watchmen, however, and left them to get out of their difficulty the best way they could. Their hands being securely fastened, and their legs tied, the poor watchmen were not able to do much, but they slid out of the chairs and managed to work their way to each other. Then, after much trouble, they succeeded in getting loose the ropes with which their legs were bound. Having gained the use of their legs, they went into a mill adjoining the bank, where the gags were removed from their mouths, and the handcuffs were filed off.

"When the officers reached the bank it was found that the locks of the Lillie safe had been so much injured by the robbers that they could not be unfastened, and a safe-maker was sent for to open the safe.

"The amount of property stolen is not known. The bank loses nothing. All the loss is sustained by the depositors. Among the losses reported are DAVID SCULL, $20,000; BELL RUSSELL, $27,000; ROWLAND & ERVIEN, $3,500; Mrs. HEIMS, $1,000. EDWARD GORGAS is also a loser, but the amount of his loss was not known this morning.

"The Police were notified of the robbery and at 7 o'clock this morning three detective officers were sent to the bank to investigate the affair."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3.—The boiler in APPLETON's hosiery factory, Laconia, exploded today, killing PATRICK AHERN, aged sixteen years, and wounding WILLIAM BELFORD, and badly shattering the building.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 3.—JAMES EASTON's and DODGE & MULLOCK's stores at Otisville, were robbed last night, in each the safe having been blown open. Silverware, goods and $300 cash were stolen.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 3.—T. H. WITHERS, a commission merchant, has decamped, leaving numerous creditors.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3.—WASHINGTON L. RIDDICK, a member of the Virginia Senate from Nansemond County, died this morning in New-Orleans.

LAWYER AND CLIENT.

Their Relative Positions—Lecture Before the University Law School by William Allen Butler.

MR. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER entertained the University Law School, last evening, in the small chapel of that institution, with an interesting lecture on the relations of lawyer and client. He referred in opening to the false opinions of the public concerning lawyers as a class, and the bad name given to them by authors, wits, pamphleteers and penny-a-liners. He cited a number of such documents issued by CONGREVE, (1692,) SWIFT, who declared they were "a set of men bred up to prove by words multiplied for the purpose, that black is white and white is black, according as they are paid;" MILTON, who described the lawyers of his day as grounding their purposes not on the heavenly contemplation of justice and equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions and flowing fees; and JOHN WESLEY, the father and founder of Methodism, who, though something of a seer, had no prophetic vision of a latter day. Even WORDSWORTH, whose pure verse reflects whatever is most exalted and liberal in the forms of thought in his "Poet's Epitaph," casts this slur on the profession:

"A lawyer art thou? Draw not nigh;
Go carry to some fitter place
The keenness of that practiced eye,
The hardness of that sallow face."

In our own home literature there has been the same sharp contradiction between the prejudices which find vent on the lips of men in their irresponsible and excited expressions, or in the vapid utterances of journalism, and the real trust reposed in the essential integrity, good faith and fair dealing of the Bar—a trust embodied in the relation of lawyer and client wherever it exists. There are bad men in every calling, and more of them, probably, in the law than in any other learned profession, because of its ampler opportunities and readier means for misdoing; and according to the custom of men, the worst specimens are those most generally accepted as types of the class. But another reason for covering lawyers with censure is that the law is the most positive of sciences and the most vigorous of human forces. In its practical application to the affairs of men it is constantly compelling an unwilling submission to its requirements. It makes men give up property which they want to keep, to pay debts which they prefer to owe or to avoid, and to perform obligations which they seek to break. It is perpetually dealing its blows and driving its bolts in the attack or support of some interest of person or property, or public or social order. Those who practice it as a profession are necessarily placed in an attitude of perpetual antagonism to members or classes of the community, to individuals or bodies of men. It must therefore needs be that offences come, and the profession as a class has often to assume the defensive against criticism and attack, and to reassert the principles by which its action is guided and governed. The relation of lawyer and client embraces the most obvious and important duties of the counsel and advocate, and in fact involves the whole administration of the law so far as it is intrusted to those who are engaged in its practice. This relation is primarily one of trust. The lawyer is in respect to the interest confided to him, more than an agent, he is a trustee. The terms "client" and "fee" were traced to their roots in support of this proposition and the practice among the ancient Greeks and Romans was also cited in its corroboration. The lawyer is in every instance pledged to fidelity to his client, and the oath which he takes at the outset of his career binds him not only to the organic law of the State, but to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office of attorney and counselor. But an honest man is always under oath, and the sanction of a formal vow adds nothing to the moral obligation springing of itself from the relation of lawyer and client, just as the oath of a witness in Court imposes no new obligation to veracity, but only places him in a position of definite responsibility for a falsehood. The lawyer owes fealty to his client because of the confidence placed in him by the client, and this fidelity on the part of the lawyer comprehends his whole duty to the client both in giving advice at the outset and in managing the affairs or prosecuting the cause of the client. The lawyer must not fear to tell the truth to his client, and many a client would be saved time, temper, peace of mind, money and reputation were he advised in the beginning, what he so often discovers at the end of a lawsuit, that he has no defense to a debt which he owes, or that he has no remedy for the wrong which he seeks to redress. Mr. BUTLER next dwelt upon the rule, and the law enforcing it in this State, that a lawyer must not promote litigation, nor appear as defendant, prosecutor or witness, save in the merest routine, for himself. Examples of this class were cited. But it is not enough that the counsel does not promote litigation; he must dissuade from it whenever it is clearly necessary. The instructions of a client are no excuse for sharp practice or wrong practice, but it is the duty of the lawyer to prosecute or defend his case by all lawful means, whether the interest it involves be great or small. And here they are met with questions of morals, namely: May a lawyer act at all for a client whose character is bad, or in a cause of whose justice he doubts? and what may he properly do in behalf of the client for whom, and in the prosecution or defense of the cause in which he acts? And, thirdly, to whom is the lawyer amenable for any supposed infringement of the moral code in his acts, done for his client and his cause? To the first question, Mr. BUTLER answered that the worst criminal in the world is entitled to the aid of counsel, in order to secure him a fair trial, and the footing on which a lawyer stands while representing the legal rights of his client is wholly separated from the standing of his client in his moral or social relations. In other words, while representing his client as to his claims and obligations under the law of the land, the lawyer has nothing to do with his obligations to any other law, nor is he in the least degree responsible for them. Let him be as radically vicious as the love of money will make him; let his conscience be seared and desiccated by a half century of dealing in dry goods; though he may have hung around the most disreputable corners and been dragged out of the dirtiest pools of Wall-street; though he may have broken both tables of the moral law—yet the lawyer must not forget that he neither made him nor the statutes which he is entitled to plead, and he has as clear a right to defend his property from execution as a physician to save his body from disease and death. More than this, if the client is a soulless corporation, having its being only by virtue of a charter, the result, it may be, of improvident or corrupt legislation, yet, as a matter of strict professional right, and on grounds of solid public interest, it has as good a legal right to representation in the Courts as if it were the most beneficent institution which philanthropy ever founded or benevolence ever administered. The highest human interests are involved in the assertion and exercise of this right of the lawyer to see to it, whenever called upon, that the judgments, favorable or unfavorable, just or unjust, right or wrong, of men or communities, as to the morality or immorality, good character or bad, innocence or guilt of his client either generally or in respect to his attitude as a suitor, shall not, under any pretense, stand in the stead of the law, and the evidence by which he has a right to be judged. But while a lawyer is not responsible for the character of his client, how far is he responsible for the character and conduct of his cause? Suppose the lawyer, even upon the presentation of the facts by his own client, doubts the justice of the case, or that his individual opinion is against the client. Instances were cited wherein litigation may be forced upon such client, and the lawyer would have a right to defend him. Assuming that there are two sides to the case, may the lawyer honestly represent the side which he does not believe to be just, and to use his faculties in the prosecution or defence of a cause which he thinks that he would, were he the Judge, decide against himself? Truth is the sole and unerring test of right human speech and action. But the truth of facts which are the subjects of positive knowledge, and as to which deception, concealment and subterfuge are always wrong, is one thing, and truth ascertained or established by the application of the rules of law to those facts is another thing, and while the object of every legal proceeding is to ascertain and establish the truth wherever there is room for argument and for opposing views, it is necessary and essential that both sides and every view should be presented. Thus the proper administration of the law, and the interests of truth and justice, require. It is true that the lawyer must, in the interest of his client, whenever any real case exists, sometimes forego his own opinion and surrender his own judgment and plead against his own conviction, and sometimes succeed against his own expectation. This is because his client has a right to have his case determined by the Court. But he has no more right to lie or to cheat in the interest of his client than he would have to lie or to cheat in his own interest out of Court. And under no circumstances should a client expect his lawyer to break in his behalf any one of the Ten Commandments, or to violate a single obligation of a true Christian manhood. And in the application of this rule every lawyer must be a law unto himself. No heavier burden is laid on the conscience of a lawyer than on that of every other man in every lawful pursuit. Lawyers are the ministers of justice, and not its dispensers, and they are not responsible for their clients, nor in any save a legal sense their representatives, and that while such representatives they have a right to do whatever a client has a right to do for himself were he qualified to act in person. That whatever he could do without violating any natural, moral or statute law for himself, lawyers may do for him, and whenever his cause requires or his solicitation tempts to do wrong, which if he did himself we should condemn, he forfeits the relation of client, and we stand discharged of our trust. It is certain that a just and enlightened sentiment on this subject will permit of no wider license for the Bar, nor does any honest cause require it. The general intelligence, the rules of law and the rights of men are so far in advance and better settled and understood than they were of old, that there is no more excuse for tolerating a system of legal warfare which involves subterfuge and deceit. American jurisprudence should make a new advance in the candor and fair dealing and honest love of truth which should be the pervading atmosphere of every temple of justice. To whom is the lawyer amenable for any infraction of right in his acts done for and in the place of his client? First of all to the Court, and next to public opinion. But public opinion can only properly and finally pronounce upon what is undisputed or established beyond any reasonable doubt, and accepted by common consent as notorious fact. It may assume, in respect to any particular case, rightly or wrongly in advance of any legal investigation, or of any testimony which would be competent if tested by the plainest rules of evidence that the client is corrupt, that the Court and counsel are corrupt, but it cannot proceed to judgment in a case involving the relation of lawyer and client to each other, to the judiciary and to the public, so long as any element of doubt remains, especially not so long as issue is taken upon the main question of fact, and the merits of the case are entangled in the meshes of newspaper controversy and discussion. Nevertheless the reputation of the lawyer is justly dealt with by the community in which the good name of every citizen ought to be reckoned as a part of the common property of all. But the lawyer is amenable, last of all and most of all, to his own conscience. An enlightened sense of individual responsibility is the surest and safest guide for every man. The Metropolitan lawyer must adapt himself to the emergencies of a clientage which makes and loses fortunes between the rising and setting of the sun, and he very readily becomes identified in the public view with his client's interests, and must bear the burden of their acts as well as of whatever is evil in the system, the administration of justice of which he forms a part. The root of the evil is in society, and what we need most is not so much to reduce the number of bad judges or unscrupulous lawyers or guilty clients, but to multiply the number of good men and to increase in every man's estimation the worth of a high standard of individual character. True enough, it may be said, that no corrupt judge ever did injustice except on the suggestion of some roguish lawyer, and no lawyer ever moved improperly except in the interest or on the prompting of some dishonest client. But this is reasoning in a circle. The minor details of duty involved in the relation of lawyer and client were briefly referred to. Such as inviolable secrecy, undertaking the cause of the poor man without hope of reward, and of protecting the oppressed from harsh exactions, of persevering in the defense of a client through good and evil report, and of frankness in regard to everything which happens affecting the client's interest in his lawyer's hands, and of prompt reckoning for every dollar of money which belongs to him. The lawyer should not lose a moment in seeing that his client's money gets into his client's pocket. There is no if or but about this rule, and it is a very plain one. The advantage which the lawyer gains in intercourse with different classes of business men in regard to the customs and practices which guide them in their business was alluded to, and the relations of the client to the lawyer, which are correlative to those enjoined upon the lawyer, were also pointed out, and a word or two was added in regard to the fees paid to lawyers and the contrast between American and English lawyers in this regard. Let us rest satisfied, said the lecturer, with standing, in respect to our rewards, upon the same plane with all other workmen who, under the benignant law of labor, turn the primal curse into a blessing, and, by the devotion of a lifetime to honest industry, do with our might what our hands find to do in this profession of our choice. It is a hard and exacting service, but so is every form of intellectual effort. It is our clients, if, with the patient and diligent use of our advantages, we secure them, who have the best that we can give. And it is right that it should be so—not because a bargain is a bargain, but because the faithful performance of duty is the noblest exercise of the human faculties. There is this intrinsic dignity in our profession that its labors are not for ourselves, but for others, and that in the discharge of our highest functions we serve that eternal justice which is earlier than time and older than all creeds, and whose decrees will be executed when all human systems shall have spent their force.

PARIS.

The Latest by Balloon Mail.

Effects of the Brief Bombardment—Eight Scenes—No Notice of the Rain of Fire—Trochu's Position—A Broken Idol.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.

The bombardment continues. During the night past, however, very few shells were fired, if any at all, and it was not until o'clock this morning that the first bomb fell into the city, near the Pitié, killing an aged woman of seventy-one years. A young girl of nineteen years was the next victim, one of her legs being carried away completely, the poor girl dying speedily from loss of blood. Mr. SWARGER, the young Kentuckian who had his right foot taken off in doing very well at the American Ambulance. He is cheerful, and his amputation was a decided success—"a beautiful case," as the doctors say. Previous to last night the enemy began the bombardment at 10 o'clock. At that hour the city presented a touching spectacle. About 11 o'clock I was upon the Pont Neuf, listening to the shells as they fell into the Quartier Latin. The night was fine, the moon making its way through the clouds, at times obscured, at times shining with brilliancy. The Seine below was filled with floating ice, the current making a murmur like the noise of a crowd. In the moments of light the monuments of Paris, such as Notre Dame, Tour St. Jacques, the Louvre, and St. Germain l'Auxerrois came out in full relief, the clouds floating through the sky, throwing them at times into black and irregular masses of shadow. The night was very calm, in spite of the crowds which gazed into the sky, and in spite of the crowds hurrying by with their household goods in bundles or in small hand-carts—the people fleeing in safety to the right bank of the river—one could yet hear the murmur of the Seine. Hundreds of the curious were there gazing into the southern sky, a subdued cry of warning making all eyes turn in that direction. A visible but transient flash of light upon the dark southern sky told that a gun was fired. From fifteen to twenty seconds later one heard the report of the gun, with its dull and well-known boom; five or six seconds later a loud whistle, as the shell came over the houses—a whistle so distinct that the eye followed it as if the shell were visible; lower and lower it came; five seconds pass, perhaps, and then we could hear the heavy, sickening crash, as the bomb entered some unfortunate house, the crash being quickly followed by a loud and terrible explosion. When near one heard worse still, for it is even more sickening to hear the crashing of glass and the pattering of pieces of shell and stone, sent hundreds of yards away. There is then a moment of silence, in which the heart almost ceases to beat, followed by the piercing shrieks of frightened women, who have, perhaps, seen their children torn in pieces before their eyes. Sometimes there is the cry of fire, and a rush of men, and a few moments later a sad cortége, followed by crying women, the men carrying the wounded to the hospital. Night before last all of these horrors were beneath my eyes—a shell falling only three houses away, one of my own windows being broken by a fragment of stone sent flying by the shell. The night of a house in which one of these ninety-four pound shells has exploded is appalling. All of the rooms are made into one, the house being, in fact, completely gutted. It is worthy of remark that nearly all of the German shells explode, and at the precise moment.

NO WARNING NOW.

One fact connected with the bombardment deserves to be examined. M. FAVRE publicly asserts that the Government had no warning of the proposed bombardment. This violation of the ordinary laws of war, if true, should be recorded. Some two hundred women and children were killed before any warning was given, or at least, M. FAVRE so asserts. It is a matter of great surprise that, after having fired continually so long as the Germans were silent, our forts scarcely fire a shot now. It is clear that, in firing as rapidly as they did at first, they could keep the Prussians from sending so many shells into the town. Now, whenever a fort fires, the German batteries are turned upon it until it no longer fires. A change of want of courage spring from this, which has brought to light the fact that, as Count BISMARCK said, the French have wasted (*gaspillé*) their ammunition for nothing, and now there remains only enough for repulsing an attack. I should not dare to say this were it not expressed in a Paris journal under my eyes. The French have made a criminal expenditure of ammunition, for it was craziness to fire at a single German soldier when only a limited number of shells were here, and only limited means for making more. Owing to the lack of coal the foundries can do very little. From this it will be inferred that but little more can be done here until the day of surrender, or until the good relief comes from without. However, another trial will be made soon.

TROCHU'S POSITION.

Gen. TROCHU is receiving a good deal of blame unjustly. It was not his fault that the affair of Bourget failed, for when the marines broke, twenty thousand soldiers were near for the purpose of supporting them, and refused to move. To the orders and entreaties of the Generals, they answered "La paix! La paix!" Clearly when men will not fight, no one has a right to blame TROCHU. He is bearing the blame silently, but occasionally loses his temper. I can say that in the last instance, the 21st December, it was not due to him that his plan failed, but to his men. Of course this has to be kept secret—a very severe trial for the General, TROCHU, an honest, tender-hearted, well-meaning man.

A BROKEN IDOL.

It turns out that the Sergt. HOFF, the pet of SCHMITZ, the idol of Paris, the man decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for assassinating German sentinels, is—a spy! Every night HOFF used to go out, coming in the morning with a Prussian casque, to report another sentinel killed. But this nice young man began to live freely—he gave his mistress seven thousand francs at one time, and at length he was put in the order of the day as the idol of the day. At Champigny HOFF disappeared, and the same night, his mistress, with whom he had quarreled, made some revelations. It was probably owing to her threats that he left. The infamous act, unbecoming a soldier, for which HOFF was decorated, was condemned by every man who had ever put his foot out of France. This fact started the cry of treason, which has gone even to the General's staff. Gen. SCHMITZ is suspected and denounced, though not by name. TROCHU defends his staff in a strong order today. *The France* demands that all strangers be put under surveillance, and names Major HUTTON and Prince BORSKO. The same journal talks of the gratitude due from America on account of LAFAYETTE, and demands expulsion of all Americans from France. W. E.

M. Favre and the Conference—More Shelling—Insults to Foreigners—News.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 13, 1871.

This morning the *Officiel* gives M. FAVRE's decision regarding the Congress of London, taking occasion to reiterate the merits of his Government, to sneer at the Empire, and to abuse the Prussians, who sent him a pass through their lines. In the Government Council yesterday, M. FAVRE was in favor of refusing to accept the invitation, unless the bombardment ceased, that is to say, making it a condition if he consented to give his presence to the Congress. Some one, M. RICARD, it is reported, remarked that France was not exactly in position just now to make conditions of this nature, and M. FAVRE was reluctantly persuaded to give up his idea of stopping the bombardment by threatening to stay away from the Congress if any more shells were fired into the city. But he is going, and M. RICARD wants to go with him. Doubtless THIERS is the proper man for this mission, but if there are reasons for not sending him, FAVRE is the next man. He is, we must confess, the head and front of the Republic. Among other people his name is the standard. It is M. FAVRE's Republic, and not the Government of the people of France, and so long as he remains in power, FAVRE is the proper mouth-piece of that Republic. Hence he is the man. My own opinion is that he is incapable, that GAMBETTA and THIERS are the only capables we have, but that does not alter the fact that at the present time FAVRE is the man to represent the Government, THIERS, the only true representative of France. The late news gives us much from GAMBETTA, and no one can help praising the energy and spirit of this young Minister. That he has faults is evident—who has not?—but that his virtues and merits overbalance the faults by far, is also evident. I cannot help thinking that if FAVRE had been sent into the country, and GAMBETTA kept here, Paris would have been, are this, relieved. For it is certain whatever merits we may attribute to TROCHU and FAVRE, they have not the faculty of inspiring ardor into the troops, or of rousing them to action. GAMBETTA seems to have the power, and it is a pity that he cannot be here for a few days.

MORE SHELLING.

Last night the Prussians sent but a few shells into the city, mostly into Vaugirard and Grenelle. The night before it was nearly quiet. Further, it seems clear, from the direction of the shells, that only one, perhaps two, batteries have yet opened fire—Chatillon, perhaps Bagneux. Yet there are sixty or more heavily-armed batteries around the city. This confirms or seems to confirm my first view, that this bombardment was intended simply to occupy the French, to prevent sorties, while the enemy was mounting guns in more advanced redoubts and in bringing up ammunition. This is for the main attack. It is easy to see, also, that the Germans have been largely reinforced here, and that they were never so strong as now. The other day, when the council of war decided on attacking Choisy, one hundred thousand men were concentrated upon the very road designated for point of attack. Hence the cry of treason, for in this instance only four Generals were let into the secret—TROCHU, DUCROT, VINOY and SCHMITZ. The cry is aimed at SCHMITZ, clearly, and TROCHU defends him in a proclamation not worthy of his pen, but which may be set down as written "in the heat of passion."

INSULTS TO FOREIGNERS.

La France continues the charge, and has further a most infamous article calling for the ostracism of all foreigners. It says that France has no need of their swords or their purses, that they are spies and traitors although they have long enjoyed the warm hospitality of Paris, and while there might be some exceptions among them, the entire foreign colony would do well to leave at once. Suspect, it adds, all who are not French, all that is not Français. It admits that this is severe, but demands expulsion of all who are not natives, as traitors and spies. In this sweeping denunciation some other papers join, none, as yet, oppose it. Among these foreigners thus insulted, is RICHARD WALLACE, Lord HERTFORD's heir, who has given already several millions to Paris charities. Previously *La France* had denounced Major HUTTON, American, and Prince BORSKO. This cry once raised all strangers must leave, and it is a cry long foreseen, and which drove away many whose purses would have been open to the Parisian poor. Never a case in history where a people took so much pains to drive away all sympathy for themselves or their cause. I remained here because my sympathies were warmly French, and yet, with the best disposition in the world, these stupid Governors have made me seem hostile to France. Every day I regret the departure of GAMBETTA, who has, at least, some little good sense with his influence and power. Speaking of him, I am informed by a man hostile to M. RICARD—a man of talent, by the by, this M. RICARD—that the latter has never touched any of GAMBETTA's dispatches, and that all of the corrections, erasures, and interpolations are in M. FAVRE's own hand. M. RICARD is credited with the remark, that if GAMBETTA appears childish in his dispatches, it is not his fault, for whole sentences of sentimental, patriotic nonsense have been added at the Hotel de Ville. M. GAMBETTA demanded strongly that one of his last pigeon-grams of fifteen thousand words be given entire as written. It was, according to some authority, a justification; but M. FAVRE refused to condemn himself.

NOTES.

To return to military affairs. All goes to confirm my view that this bombardment was only intended to prevent sorties, which might spike the guns, and to keep the French occupied while attack was being prepared. Near one hundred guns, of which half are mortars, are now bearing on Mont Valérien. I have no idea the Germans think of taking it, but they will drop shells into it every second, preventing the fort from firing while German troops are crossing the Seine, at Sèvres, to attack Point du Jour. Some prisoners report that the attack is named for the 16th, fête of Guillaume, Monday; but of course no great dependence can be placed on this. Yet, I am of opinion the attack is decided on by VON MOLTKE. Issy will be taken, probably, while Mont Valérien is being occupied, and the attack carried out by the Seine. The bombardment of Nogent and Rosny continues, but very slowly—merely to aid the Germans in fortifying Avron—a great loss for the French. Spirit of the people most admirable—bearing the horrors of the bombardment in a manner worthy of the highest praise. Now, one can truly praise the Parisians, for, in spite of want of food and the bombardment of the city, they are calm and trusting, believing yet in the arrival of CHANZY or BOURBAKI to revenge their sufferings. No bread today in several quarters, owing, not to want of grain, but to want of energy and provision. Could not buy a sou's worth of bread today, but had a little rice. Horses of finest breed are now being taken to the butchery; a decree allowing only a certain number of horses necessary to each quarter is published. Wine is scarce and must be rationed for in three months time people have drank thirteen months' ordinary supply. This seems exorbitant, but it is true, and only remain wines of higher price. Deaths from disease last eight days, 2,650.

A HOTEL IN FLAMES.

Destruction of a Wisconsin Hotel by Fire—Seven Persons Burned to Death, and Two Others Fatally Injured—A Mother and Her Four Children Among the Victims—Heroic Attempts at Rescue—A Son of Commissioner Dudgeon Fatally Burned.

The telegraph has reported briefly the total destruction by fire, on Tuesday morning last, of the Halliday House, a four-story brick hotel, in Kenosha, Wis., involving the loss of seven lives, and the certainty of the death of two others. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the lamp-room, and it was first discovered by two gentlemen, Capt. EVERETT and a Mr. SMITH, who passed the hotel returning from a ball. They at once attempted to arouse the inmates of the house, about thirty in number, but the flames spread rapidly, the smoke rushing upstairs, and filling the chief cases and passages with a dense and suffocating atmosphere. The guests rushed out in scanty night attire, and, after many efforts, several of them succeeded in reaching the ground. Two hand-engines were promptly prepared, while efforts were also made to bring two jets from neighboring steam works. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:

Meanwhile the scene in and around the burning building was horrible in the extreme. The night was dark and cold, with a strong wind blowing from the north, and a heavy fall of mingled sleet and snow added to the misery of those engaged in their attempts to rescue the inmates of the hotel. By the lurid glare of the flames could be seen men and women leaping from the windows and crying in despair for assistance from below. Men below were smoking cigars calmly, while others brought ladders from the surrounding barns and hay-lofts, and assisted in rescuing those who had succeeded in descending to the second story, but who could go no further. Among those who were thus saved were four servant girls.

An effort was made to reach the third story of the hotel, but the ladders were all too short. A hundred pairs of hands were ready to splice them together, but the efforts in this direction were unfortunately fruitless of good for a long time. Finally, however, two ladders were firmly lashed together, and two men ran up, but so intense was the heat that they were compelled to desist.

CRIES FOR ASSISTANCE.

Suddenly the screams of a woman and children were heard above even the din of excited voices below, and one more attempt was made to reach the third story by means of the ladders, but again were the brave men driven back by the heat from within. It now became known that the front room on the third story was occupied by Mr. MERRILL and her four little children, the oldest of whom was a child of twelve years of age, and the youngest an infant in arms. Nothing could be seen at the window, but the despairing cries told them over that terrible pile. Capt. EVERETT was determined to rescue the unfortunate ones at the risk of his own life, and bravely ran up the stairs until he gained the apartment from which it was stated Mrs. MERRILL was endeavoring to escape. He reached it without injury, though nearly suffocated with the smoke. He searched the room, but could discover no one. He went out, and at first received no reply. Again he called, and heard a faint and stifled response from some distant portion of the building. Once more the brave man rushed into the suffocating atmosphere of the corridor; but although he heard the cry of anguish from the mother, and the shrieks of terror of the little ones, he could not even approach them. Feeling himself gradually succumbing to the stifling smoke, he was forced to relinquish the search, and again descended to the ground to meet the eager questions of those below with a terrible negative.

A SAD MISTAKE.

The failure of Capt. EVERETT to find Mrs. MERRILL founded a rumor that she and her little ones had escaped, and were now in a place of safety. Hon. J. V. WINSLOW, Chief of the Fire Department, hearing this report, at once went to Mr. SMITH, the proprietor, and asked whether he had seen anything of the unfaising lady. Mr. SMITH stated that he saw her come down. This was one of the saddest features of the whole catastrophe—a catastrophe in itself. It is probable that Mr. SMITH had mistaken one of the servant girls for Mrs. MERRILL. The Hook and Ladder Company had by this time arrived, and the ladder was being placed in position. Hearing, however, the positive statement of Mr. SMITH, the brave firemen forbore to risk their lives for nothing, and the moment when an effort on their part would have saved the lives of a woman and her helpless children passed. Mr. WINSLOW, however, had a misgiving that Mr. SMITH was mistaken, and, as he thought on the subject the more perplexed he became. Suddenly he gave orders to put up the long ladder, and, stepping on it, proceeded a few steps, when a cry from the crowd, hitherto wrought up to a pitch of silent horror, warned him that the flames had just broken out in the room occupied by the ill-fated lady, and that a link of his life was useless folly, and the last effort, made a few moments too late, was abandoned.

OTHER HORRIBLE SCENES.

During the brief period occupied in this search other scenes had occurred, horrible enough in themselves to chill the blood of the hundreds of spectators. Mr. OSMOND CARPOT, son of Horace CARPOT, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, was asleep in his room adjoining that of Mrs. MERRILL on the third floor of the hotel, when awakened by the flames. From the door could be seen the stairs leading to his apartment in one mass of flames, the current of air drawing them upward and fanning them into an intensity of heat that soon consumed the wooden structure. Those below could see him burst through this atmosphere of fire, clad only in his shirt and drawers, to the second story, and essay to descend by the stairs, but these had been burned away, and only the window was left. For this he made, his burning garments clinging to him, and leaped to the ground into the snow. Half a dozen men sprang to his assistance and raised him. He was quite delirious, and, with ribs, arms, and limbs, with the strength of a madman, on walking across the street. But the paroxysm was soon over, his frenzy subsided, and he was carried to the house of HENRY ADDUM, on the opposite side of the street, blood dripping from the ends of his fingers at every step. The lamp-light revealed a hideous spectacle. His right cheek was burned clear to the bone, and masses of charred flesh fell from it. His collar-bone protruded, charred and ghastly white. He is a young man, aged about twenty-four years, and was employed as a clerk by his brother, A. B. CARPOT, flour and feed dealer. He is unmarried.

HERBERT B. CHASE, a young man recently married, whose wife is now East, was aroused by the smoke, and endeavored to descend by the staircase. His room was in the fourth story, about sixty feet from the ground. He was nearly suffocated by the smoke in trying to reach the stairs, and returned to his room. He could be seen from the street passing before the window, from which he suddenly leaped. When picked up it was found that he sustained a compound fracture of the thigh, beside several internal injuries. Surgical aid was on hand. Dr. WOLCOTT, of Milwaukee, was telegraphed for, and arrived today. He pronounces it the worst fracture he has ever seen, and holds out feeble hopes of his patient's recovery.

A TRAGICAL END.

SIMEON FULLER, the clerk of the hotel, a man thirty-five years of age, who for the last twenty years has been connected with the establishment, met a tragical end while in the performance of his duty. He was among the first who were alarmed by Capt. EVERETT. He arose, and, hastily clothing himself, started for the second story in order to save the guests of the hotel. Just as he was passing the fateful lamp-room door a terrific explosion was heard, he was thrown upon his face and actually saturated with kerosene, which, igniting, enveloped him literally in a garment of flame. He still preserved sufficient presence of mind to run to the window and throw himself out, when he was taken to an adjoining livery-stable, and from thence to the residence of Mr. W. F. HALLIDAY. He was burned almost beyond the possibility of speech, but clung on to life and consciousness in a manner quite phenomenal. He lived in agony until 3½ o'clock this afternoon, when he died peacefully. FULLER was a faithful servant, and met his end like a hero in the vain attempt to save the lives of others. He was a man of pious character, and enjoyed the confidence not only of his employers, but of every one who knew him. He preserved his full consciousness to the last, and when dying told Mr. HUSTLEY that he was perfectly satisfied with the course he had taken; that in sacrificing his own life for others he had only done his duty. The only thing he regretted was that he had not succeeded in rescuing Mrs. MERRILL and her children. He was unmarried, but was engaged to a young lady in this town, who is loved and respected.

FORTUNATE ESCAPES.

Col. FRED. LOVELL, of this town, occupying a room adjoining Mrs. MERRILL's, was not awakened until the flames had gained considerable headway. Opening his door he was nearly suffocated by the smoke, but crawled on his hands and knees down the back entrance and to the roof of a lower part of the building, from which he was taken little the worse for his experience. SAMUEL RAMBY occupied a back room on the third floor. Finding his escape cut off by the flames, he broke the lights of the window in his room, lacerating his hand, and jumped from that height to the ground. A mattress broke the force of his fall, and he was picked up only slightly hurt. He is at his ordinary business today. ZACK WILDER jumped from the top story to the roof below, and thence to the ground, sustaining no apparent hurt. Mr. J. C. [illegible], of the firm of [illegible], and his wife, left town last evening. While asleep, the latter was rescued, with a ladder by Mr. S. S. HARRISON. The happy pair lost all their clothing, except that they had on, which was very little. Mr. MITCHELL, traveling agent for the firm of HARTLEY, BURGESS & PARKER, of 184 Lake-street, Chicago, jumped from the third story, and escaped slightly hurt. EDWARD WEBB, cook to the establishment, occupied a back room on the top floor. The last seen of him was when he went to bed last night. He is probably beneath the ruins.

REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

The fire was put out by 8 o'clock this morning. The firemen of Racine returned to play on the ruins in order to cool them, preparatory to the sad task of digging out the victims. By 10 o'clock they were sufficiently cooled to commence work. Business was suspended throughout the town, and all who could assisted in the search. After about an hour's work they came upon the last victim, the object at first sight taken for a cinder, but found on closer examination to be the charred remains of a woman. Clasped to her breast was the little infant, a beautiful girl, also terribly burned. Adjacent were the remains of the three other children, two boys and one girl, forming a group, beauty yet remain, which drew from the eyes of the strongest men tears which not even their manhood could suppress. Tenderly the little corpses were taken up and placed in coffins, and the sad procession, which had taken place the day before, was repeated, the coffins being placed in the same hearse which had conveyed the mother and her children to their last resting-place. The remains will be found to-morrow.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Chicago dreads a flood.

A poor woman, too proud to beg, starved to death in San Francisco on the 24th ult.

Chicago has founded what it calls a refuge for anonymous humanity—in other words a home for foundlings.

The Washington *Patriot* calls DARWIN an ingenious literary inventor—a kind of EDGAR A. POE in his specific sphere.

The banks of Indianapolis, Ind., have formed a clearing-house association, and it went into operation on the 1st inst.

Two Louisiana men have put their signatures to a document, written by one of them, as "Junction of Pecan-first Wade."

Certain private citizens of Charlestown, Mass., are to give $50 cash to purchase the base for the Morse statue. Mayor KEIR leads the list.

The Democrats of the Second District of Connecticut will hold their Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in New-Haven on the 15th inst.

A physician named PARSONS lectured in a down-East town the other night, and was introduced to the audience as one of the few Parsons who preach little and practice much.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* says that should Senator MORRILL undertake any arduous labor for some months, it will be in direct opposition to the advice of his physician.

New-Orleans sugar factors advise their country consignees to change the time of closing their annual accounts and making contracts with laborers from Dec. 31 to March 1.

A San Francisco man who brought suit for $100,000 for damages done his property by the great nitro-glycerine explosion in April, 1866, has been awarded $1,700 and interest.

A youth in Salem, Mass., who made an unfilial assault on his father, has been arrested for the offense and bound over to keep the peace, and his father became his bondsman.

Philadelphia has bound a man over for trial on the charge of stealing an umbrella, and its Police are in earnest pursuit of another offender vaguely described as the swindler with a terrier dog.

A meeting of the South Carolina State Agricultural Society is to be held in Columbia on the 8th inst. An effort is to be made at that time to unite all the different agricultural societies in the State.

A resident of Syracuse buried his only son on Sunday. On Monday night his wife died, and his daughter, the only remaining member of his recently happy and united family, is lying at the point of death.

Capt. CLERY, of the iron-clad *Dictator*, writes home in warm praise of his crew, numbering 120 men. He cites, as an instance, that one of them lost a hand by accident, and his shipmates immediately subscribed $425 for him.

The colored men of Tennessee are invited to send delegates to a State Convention to be held in Nashville on the 22d, 23d and 24th inst., to take into consideration their needs and requirements, politically, socially, morally and intellectually.

A Virginia paper cites it a remarkable instance of the efficacy of abstaining from medicine, a lady in that State, who has reached the age of ninety-six, and throughout all the long years of her life has taken but three pills and has buried three husbands.

The Democratic Senate of Indiana last week solemnly voted that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment on the part of that State is null and void, and, moreover, that the amendment is not, and has never been, a part of the Constitution of the United States.

William B. Spencer, Earl Farnsworth, Rev. Dr. Gannett, Rev. William B. Wright, Rev. Dr. Chapelsad, Hon. J. H. Usher, and other well-known temperance men, are actively interested in the moral suasion temperance reform movement now being initiated in Massachusetts.

The San Francisco *Alta* urges the importance of the Oriental trade, with that city as its American distributing point, and calls upon the California merchants to make it an inducement to Southern and Western buyers to attend large sales at auction of East India and Chinese merchandise in that city.

A San Francisco paper says that the Chinamen are not now systematically taunted and tortured upon the public streets of that city, as was the custom there a little while ago, but they are victimized by educated scoundrels, when redress is next to impossible. The exclusion of Chinese testimony from the Courts places the robbery and maltreatment of the race at a premium.

Five grave and honorable members of the Kentucky Legislature grew very red in the face when some irreverent persons in the congregation smiled audibly as they marched in solemn procession up the aisle of a church in Frankfort, on Sunday last; but when, immediately upon taking their seats, they saw the preacher arise, and heard him pronounce the benediction, they learned too late what was the matter.

A day or two ago, upon the adjournment of the Court in Cleveland, Ohio, engaged in the trial of the murder case, two ladies presented themselves and insisted upon seeing the presiding Judge, saying that they had a communication from the murdered man, direct from the spirit-world, which they must deliver. The skeptical Deputy-Sheriff, a plain, matter-of-fact man, obstinately refused to allow the interview.

The members of the Bar of New-Orleans have published an address to their professional brethren in the United States, and to such other citizens as may desire to co-operate in the movement, asking them to raise, by voluntary contributions, a fund to be forwarded forthwith to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, GEORGE WM. BROWN and S. TEAKLE WALLIS, of Baltimore, with a request that they present the same to the daughters of the late Chief-Justice TANEY.

The Democratic State Convention at Austin, Texas, adopted a platform by a unanimous vote on the 20th ult., and adjourned *sine die*. The platform claims the right of each State to regulate suffrage for itself, recognizes emancipation as a fixed fact, invites immigration of whites from all parts of the world, and bitterly denounces the Republican Party of the State and the United States for what are declared to be unconstitutional and oppressive enactments, several of which are mentioned in detail.

The Georgia State Agricultural Society will hold its Spring Convention in Macon on the 22d inst., and has requested the State Society of Mississippi to send delegates. It is intended to extend a like invitation to other Southern States, to secure, if possible, a full representation, that the causes of the present depressed state of the agricultural interest in that section may be considered and remedies suggested.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

The Vice-President announced as the Conference Committee on the bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, Messrs. CRAGIN, WILSON and STOCKTON.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, presented the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, asking the passage of the House bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers, as well as to the widows of soldiers, of the War of 1812. Laid on the table.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, introduced a bill in relation to bridges across the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Post-Office.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the House joint resolution making the 30th of May the Decoration Day—a national holiday. He did not concur in the report, and would call up the bill on an early day.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, from the Committee on Post-Offices, reported a substitute for the bill providing that the bridge now building at Omaha, Nebraska, may be completed. Discussed without action.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, moved to take up the resolution for a special Committee on Ocean Telegraph legislation.

A lengthy debate upon the motion was prevented by Mr. ANTHONY, of Massachusetts, who remained the floor during the remainder of the morning hour.

Mr. WILLIAMS was not disposed to allow the Senator from Massachusetts to accomplish his purpose by talking against time. He therefore asked leave to move to extend the morning hour, and the subject was discussed at

Mr. SUMNER objected, and the resolution went over.

PUBLIC LAND REPORTS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendment, the bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of their road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, the bill confirming to the State of Iowa the title to certain lands granted it by the act of July, 1862, was passed, as amended, preserving the rights under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

PURCHASERS OF TAX LANDS SOUTH.

A Committee of Conference was ordered upon the House amendments to the bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDIES.

At 1½ o'clock P. M. the unfinished business being the bill for a subsidy to the New-Orleans and Mexican Steamship line, came up in order, when Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to postpone the bill for a few minutes, and to take up the House bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers. He demanded the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. WILLIAMS hoped the vote upon the motion would be a test of the Senate as to whether it was in favor of the pension question upon the question of steam-ship subsidies.

Mr. SHERMAN, of West Virginia, declined to be governed by any such understanding.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, favored Mr. DAVIS' motion, in the belief that no one of the subsidy bills could get through, in view of the great mass of other business on the table of the Speaker of the House.

Mr. COLE, of California, preferred that the unfinished business should take precedence, and spoke of the advantages of commercial subsidies, particularly in the case of revenue.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, was in favor of disposing of the next pension bill, as a compliment to its soldiers before proceeding with other business.

After further discussion by Messrs. HOWELL, of Iowa, and KELLOGG, of Louisiana, Mr. DAVIS' motion prevailed by yeas 26, nays 24, and the Pension bill referred to was considered.

PENSIONS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The question was upon the amendment to strike out the clause making the payment of pensions conditional upon proof by the applicants of their inability to support themselves. Agreed to—yeas 24, nays 4.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, moved to grant pensions also to soldiers of the War of 1812, whose services were specifically recognized by Congress, although their consecutive service may have been less than three months.

Mr. SAWYER said his amendment applied to some fifty or sixty survivors of a little band of boys who took part in the battle of Plattsburg. Two were honorably mentioned in Gen. MACOMB's dispatch, and in a resolution of Congress. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, moved to give pensions to all who served three months during the war, instead of requiring three months' consecutive service. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, moved to include the soldiers of Florida of the War of 1842. Lost.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he could see no equity in the limitation of pensions to those whose services were recent. He desired that all the soldiers of the war of 1812 be placed upon an equal footing, inasmuch as the Government should recognize the patriotic and meritorious services of all who served, without distinction.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, did not recognize these claims as based upon either law or equity; the bill was a mere gratuity, and as such the needy alone should partake of its benefits. He thought it questionable should the law be dependent on the poverty of the pensioner. He would grant pensions to the old soldiers who asked for them, as a means of keeping out of poor-houses, but he would not pension upon the tax-payers of the country a class of men in wealthy or comfortable circumstances.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, differed from Mr. WILSON, as to the ground on which the bill should stand. Instead of making it a pauper bill, as suggested by that Senator, he would have it regarded as a generous, but just recognition of public services. He thought length of service proper elements of compensation, and would not be fair to pay the three months the same amount allowed for one day's service.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, had been disposed to favor the bill as it passed from the House, but as now amended it would cause an immense accession to pension rolls, enormously increasing the expenditures of the Government. The only time in the history of and government where a nation had pensioned all its soldiers, was that of the general Pension law of 1832 for the Revolutionary veterans who had been paid off in depreciated and worthless currency. It could not be estimated how many years the bill would take from the Treasury, but it was known that seventy years after the close of the war 219,000 survivors established their right to the land warrants awarded to the soldiers of the War of 1812. Provision was made for the pensions to the widows of these old soldiers, but many had late in life married young women, who, when left widows, had married again. There were probably 60,000 of these widows, and to pension them would require $5,000,000 annually. He wanted the bill confined to indigent survivors, and these widows who were married to soldiers at the time of the war.

Mr. WARNER, of Alabama, argued that disability was the proper basis for a pension.

The bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was then reported to the Senate, when the amendment relative to length of service was non-concurred in, so that the requirements of three months' service was retained.

Mr. HOWELL, of Maryland, moved to extend the provisions of the bill to all soldiers of the war.

Additional remarks were made by Messrs. DAVIS and HOWELL in advocacy of the bill, the former protesting against compelling old soldiers to prove their poverty as an unnecessary humiliation, and the latter claiming for them the same privilege at the hands of the Government as accorded to railway corporations in the way of land grants, and now proposed in steam-ship subsidies. The pending amendment as modified on the motion of Mr. A. G. THURMAN, was then agreed to, the effect being to allow pensions to all soldiers of the War of 1812, who had served fourteen days. The bill was further amended so as to allow pensions only to widows of soldiers who were married at the time of the War of 1812 and excluding those who subsequently married again; also, making the time of service two instead of three months.

On motion of Mr. STEWART of Minnesota, the provisions of the bill were extended to widows of revolutionary soldiers.

The bill was then passed. The bill will now be returned to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

At 5:25 P. M. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, presented a petition of fifteen members of the Ontario and Yates County (New-York) Homeopathic Medical Society, and of 176 citizens of Ontario County, asking that one or more Professorships of the Homeopathic system may be provided for in the bill now pending before Congress to establish a National University at Washington. Also, asking for the removal of Mr. VAN ARSDALE from the office of Commissioner of Pensions, for having removed Dr. STILLMAN BROOKS, a surgeon of the Homeopathic school, from the office of Examining Pension Surgeon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, introduced a bill for the sale of timber lands in California and Oregon; also, a bill defining swamp and overflowed lands. Referred.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to enlarge the provisions of the act of July 28, 1866, enlarging and equalizing the grade of line officers of the navy. Referred.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Private Land claims, reported a bill to restore to certain parties their rights under the laws and treaties of the United States, giving the legal representatives of JUAN MIRANDA, claiming the lands in California known as the Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, the right to prosecute their petition in writing for the same in the United States District Court, with such documentary evidence and testimony of witnesses as such claimants rely upon in support of their claim, and providing, in case of favorable decision, that the claimants shall be allowed patents for an equal quantity of unappropriated and unappropriated public lands not mineral.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment providing that no more than 640 acres should be located in any one township. He protested against the further absorption of large tracts of land in California—a pernicious system which had already cost that State a million of inhabitants.

Mr. JOHNSON, of California, who had originally introduced the bill, argued in support of its provisions. After considerable discussion, Mr. SARGENT's amendment was agreed to. The bill was then rejected—yeas, 74; nays, 67.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate bill to create an additional land district in California was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE WICOMICO RIVER.

Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, offered a resolution for the survey of the Wicomico River near Salisbury, Md., to decide upon the practicability and expense of clearing it and removing the bar. Adopted.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX, of New-York, in the Chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $19,529,111. The debate in Committee went through the usual round, including the Coast Survey, the League Island and the New-London Navy-yards, Secretaries in naval officers, &c. Without disposing of the bill the Committee rose.

RELIEF ON WAR SUFFERERS IN SPAIN.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, the Senate concurrent resolution for the relief of the sufferers by the war in Europe, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish a report of the examination and survey of the James River and Kanawha Canal, made under the authority of the act of July, 1870. Adopted.

The House then, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Is it Right?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it right, is it honest for colleges having grounds attached, to clear those grounds of snow and dump it in hills in front of neighbors? After every snow-storm the College of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth-street, make the public way their dumping ground to the great discomfort of loaded wagons and tricks. Along the whole length of their premises the street is mountainous with their snowy deposits; they and horses and carts to bring it out of their grounds and put the nuisance on the public way; don't they take it off to vacant lots, or to the river, and so avoid annoying others? The street has been in a scandalous condition for several days, that is that part of it midway between Fifth and Sixth avenues. This evening, as I write, a loaded wagon got fast among the mountains, and the united pulling and straining of four horses for a length of time was unloose; the teamsters were obliged to take off nearly half their burrels and leave them among the snow before they could move, and then it was a hard tug.

While on the subject of dumping carts in large quantities on the highway, and thereby committing a nuisance, allow me to ask, is it right to shovel off on the sidewalk all the snow from the roof of a house, heavy wet snow, and more or less ice with it? Is it not wrong and dangerous? We think the author waived cleaning the roof to a lower story, and then tipped it, but some people look differently. One has to be wide awake walking the streets after a snow-storm, there are so many of these traps by which the unlucky wight may meet his death.

AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

Young Men and Marriage—An Answer to Pater Familias.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest the reply of "Pater Familias" to "Old Bachelor," in your issue of today, and while I admire the independence and "manhood" which he exhibited a quarter of a century since, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the same "manhood" and independence of character is at present the rule, not the exception, and that we have now a larger proportion of young men who are earning what would have been, five and twenty years since, a magnificent

MARRIED OR NOT MARRIED.

[illegible]

In an action for divorce brought by Annie Appleby against Reuben Appleby, a motion was made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Sutherland, on behalf of the plaintiff, for an allowance of alimony and counsel fee. The circumstances are somewhat peculiar, and, as presented in the papers used on the motion, may be briefly stated as follows: Plaintiff alleges that though no formal ceremony had taken place between them, yet, on the [illegible] of March, 1869, they mutually agreed to take each other for better or worse, and in pursuance of such agreement were to live openly together as husband and wife, and so continued for the period of one year, during which one child was born to them. About the end of the first year, the defendant went to Europe, and was absent about five months, and it appears that at this time he began to grow weary of his unacknowledged spouse, and [illegible] and repudiated the existence of any marriage between them. [illegible] Judge Sutherland took the papers, and reserved his decision.

Fixing the Ephesian Dome—Jobson and Jones in Pursuit of Notoriety.

D. Warren Jobson, a well-known character, appeared before Justice Dowling yesterday, at the Tombs, and demanded a warrant for the arrest of Charles Leland, Warren Leland and Simeon Leland, the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, on a charge of forgery. The Magistrate asked the applicant to draw up his affidavit, especially as he said he could call on A. T. Stewart and Judge Roosevelt as witnesses. In due time Mr. Jobson returned to the Court with an exhaustive affidavit, in which he stated that about two years since he stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel and lost sundry articles. He subsequently commenced an action in the Supreme Court for the recovery of $5,000 damages, when Mr. Warren Leland made affidavit that no such person as D. Warren Jobson had sojourned at their hotel or lost any property. The Magistrate, having questioned Mr. Jobson to the top of his bent, declined the warrant on the ground that a civil action was still pending. Mr. Jobson was evidently much annoyed, and astonished the Magistrate by demanding the issue of a second warrant for the arrest of a clerk in lawyer Howe's office, who, he stated, had deliberately and feloniously stolen a two-guinea whip from him while he was preparing the affidavit in the office. Judge Dowling denied the warrant, remarking that there must be some mistake, and Jobson finally recovered his property, which he had accidentally mislaid in Mr. Howe's office.

The day's session of the Tombs was further enlivened, yesterday, by the appearance of another lawyer, named Jones, who is known in Court circles as the Count Johannes. He also came in search of a warrant for the immediate arrest of Mr. Wm. D. McClelland and Mr. [illegible] A. Grant, on a charge of libel. The Count stated that the persons accused had published certain statements in the Court of General Sessions, in the form of affidavits, which were a gross libel upon him.

The Magistrate having attentively surveyed the situation, and, finding Judge Bedford was a material witness in the case, suggested that Jones call on the City Judge, the dinner hour being the best time, and so the Count left the Court apparently well satisfied. The Magistrate, after he had got rid of the applicants, remarked to some friends, "What a pair of nuisances they are to be sure."

The latest of lawyer Jones' "cock and bull" stories, which was so recently brought into existence with the aid of the New-York Sun, has been consigned to a premature and contemptuous grave by the failure of the Grand Jury to indict James Hughes as the murderer of Mr. Nathan. After a thorough investigation of the "Count's" theory and such testimony as was presented to them, the Grand Jury found that the whole story, which had occupied an entire page of the Sun, was a baseless dream—or worse. Hughes was sent to the State Prison to serve out a term of one year for grand larceny.

Facts Concerning January Fires.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon has submitted to the Police Commissioners his report for the month ending Jan. 31, from which it appears that during the month there were 118 fires. Of these thirty-nine were caused by the carelessness of occupants and employes in the use of matches, lights, candles, &c.; two by children playing with fire; two by candles setting fire to window curtains; seven by defective flues; one by defective chimneys; five by defective heating arrangements; six by gaslights setting fire to window curtains, &c.; one by explosion of gasolene lamp; four by hot coals falling from grates and stoves; two by incendiaries; seven by explosion of kerosene lamps; two by explosion of liquid gas lamps; seven by overheated stoves; four by spontaneous combustion of rubbish, cotton waste, &c.; two by vagrants entering premises; three were of unknown origin, and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes. The number of fires in which the loss was less than $100 was seventy-two; between $100 and $1,000, seventeen; between $1,000 and $5,000, nine; between $5,000 and $10,000, six; between $10,000 and [illegible], four; between [illegible] and [illegible], six; over [illegible], one.

Loss on buildings, [illegible]; stock, [illegible]; total, [illegible], of which [illegible] were insured; total amount of insurance, [illegible]. The following is a comparative statement of the number of fires, loss and insurance for January, 1870, and January, 1871: Fires in January, 1870, [illegible]; in January, 1871, 118; loss in January, 1870, [illegible]; in 1871, [illegible]; insurance in January, 1870, [illegible]; in January, 1871, $2,701,646; average loss per fire in January, 1870, $1,441.10; average loss per fire in January, 1871, [illegible].

Swindling an Emigrant—A Favorite Method.

John F. Enright, a drug clerk, residing at No. [illegible] Washington-street, met Wm. Bunting on the 6th ult., near the Castle Garden Emigrant Office, and took him to a boarding-house in the First Ward. The next day Bunting called for his bill, which proved to be $4. Not having the amount in ready money, he produced a draft for £20 sterling, which he requested the landlord to cash. As the latter did not have the necessary $100, Enright offered his services and accompanied Bunting to the Emigrant Office, where his indorsement on the draft was properly certified by the officials. The pair then proceeded to King's banking-house and received the amount in gold. Enright then took his victim to an exchange office, where the gold was changed into currency, which Enright took possession of, giving Bunting $77, and stated that the balance was for the man in the Emigrant Office for certifying to the draft. He also had the impudence to ask the innocent emigrant for an additional amount as payment for his own services, when Bunting gave him $7 more. The fraud was only discovered by Bunting a few days ago, so the City Hall Police arrested Enright yesterday by order of Commissioner Wallach. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, he was fully committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

The Smuggled Diamonds.

A motion was made before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, in the case of Augustus C. Radcliffe, a young Englishman, charged with smuggling several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds on the steamer Russia, for the discharge of the accused on the ground that the Government had failed to prove the charge. It was claimed that the prosecution should have introduced the Custom-house manifest, and should have shown by it that the diamonds were smuggled in order to make out a case. Another motion was to reduce the bail of Radcliffe from $10,000 to $2,000. Commissioner Osborn reserved his decision.

The Late Explosion at Sandy Hook.

Coroner Young having impaneled a jury in the case of Benjamin Curah, the man who died of injuries sustained by the explosion of the boiler of the tug Phoenix, has decided to postpone his investigation until the vessel can be raised, the work having already commenced at Sandy Hook, where she now lies. Andrew Myers, one of the deck hands, now lying in Bellevue Hospital suffering from scalds, has been examined, and testified that he was on his way down-stairs to get a cup of coffee when the explosion occurred and threw him into the bay. He states that the damaged boiler was examined by the Inspectors three months ago and pronounced to be in perfect order and of proper strength. The engineer who was employed on board the Phoenix is represented as a competent and sober man. Due notice will be given of the investigation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Statistics for Last Month—The Abrogation of Tonnage Dues—The Penalty for Incorrect Manifests.

The statistics of the warehouse division, over which Mr. James presides, show that during January there were [illegible] withdrawal permits granted, and that the duties on the goods withdrawn from warehouse amounted to [illegible]. There were, during the month, 1,[illegible] warehouse bonds given; [illegible] entered for rewarehouse, 161; warehoused for transportation to Canada, [illegible]; rewarehoused for export, [illegible]; for re-export of goods in bond, [illegible]; withdrawals for export to Canada, [illegible]; entered for liquidation, 1,979; awaiting reports, 788; on hand Jan. 1, 600; received in January, 2,100; ready for liquidation, none.

It will be seen by the following statement that the abrogation of the tonnage dues on foreign vessels, which was put in the act of March 1, 1869, as a rider, causes a loss of many thousands of dollars to the Government, and that foreign steam-ship companies are mostly benefited thereby. Previous to the passage of the act, every vessel was required to pay a duty of thirty cents per ton every time she came into port. The amendment in the act in question required this duty to be paid but once in a year. There are say 107 vessels plying between this port and Europe, averaging 3,000 tons each, and making in the aggregate 1,000 to 1,100 trips per year. This would make $900 each vessel, which is lost to the Government by the abolition of the tonnage dues. If the old law was restored, a very large revenue would accrue to the Government. The Cunard line alone has the Scotia, [illegible] tons; Samaria, [illegible] tons; Russia, [illegible] tons; Palmyra, [illegible] tons; Parthia, [illegible] tons; Abyssinia, [illegible] tons; Aleppo, [illegible] tons; China, [illegible] tons; Cuba, 2,781 tons; Java, 2,781 tons; Tarifa, [illegible] tons; Marathon, [illegible] tons; Tripoli, [illegible] tons; Malta, 2,302 tons; Nemesis, [illegible] tons.

The New Post-Office—Slow Work.

Upon inquiry it is ascertained that the appropriation of $500,000 will enable the work on the new Post-office in this City to be carried on so far as to complete the granite for the sill course, and carry the building to and a little above the first story of the structure. The appropriation will last only three or four months. It would seem that if Congress is to make the appropriations in this way it would be better to withhold them entirely and instruct the Superintendent of the works to cover up the structure as it now is, and let it thus remain until such time as the members of Congress are willing to appropriate sufficient funds for its completion. If Congress would give the sum remaining out of the three millions originally appropriated, and give it without any restriction, the building could be inclosed by a year from next Fall, and then the work could be finished at leisure. But the limitation is that no more than the half million shall be expended until a contract is made for the completion of the building for the remainder of the money. A vessel is now in the harbor with all the granite necessary for the completion of the sill courses, and the stone will be conveyed to the site as soon as the condition of the streets will permit.

The Normal College—Annual Report.

The annual report of the President of the Normal College, Mr. Thomas Hunter, for 1870, states that on the 15th of February 1,068 students were admitted, and since then 37 more, making in all 1,105. Of this number [illegible] graduated last July, leaving on the rolls [illegible]. The register number at the time of the report was [illegible]. Thus it appears that only [illegible] have left during the past ten months. It will be found, on investigation, that the number of students who have retired from the College is less in proportion than that of any similar institution in the country. Some of these, of course, presented themselves in the beginning through mere curiosity, and never intended to remain. Others were compelled to leave on account of domestic affliction, and a few because they could not afford to wait until the expiration of the three years' term.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Feb. 3.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Feb. 6, 1871: Nos. 75, 69, 73, 32, 65, 31, 32, 325.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Uncontested Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Cheesman vs. Black and Chase.	[illegible]	Nenninger, &c., vs. Fairchild.
[illegible]	McCallum vs. Lynch, ery and Loughery.	[illegible]	Jaffray et al. vs. Ryan.
[illegible]	Roberts et al. vs. Buckley, Murfey and Cecil.	[illegible]	Brainard et al. vs. Savage, Jr.
[illegible]	Lyons et al. vs. Kaiser.	[illegible]	Mour et al. vs. Anderson, &c., of Ross.
[illegible]	Fuller vs. Hensler.	[illegible]	Law vs. Tocke.
		[illegible]	Law vs. Pohl.

Cases for Argument.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	In re Orosia, bankrupt.	[illegible]	In re Lewis, bankrupt.
		[illegible]	Jacob vs. Abraham.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Judges Ingraham and Barnard.

Charles S. Merriam vs. John Kellogg et al.; judgment reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

James Bigler vs. John N. Furman et al.; judgment affirmed with leave to defendant to amend answer on payment of costs.

John H. Baker vs. Joyce C. Byrne; judgment affirmed with costs.

By Judges Cardozo and Barnard.

John E. Hubbell vs. Pauline von Schoening; judgment affirmed with costs.

Edwin Hoyt et al. vs. Peter H. Burnett et al.; decree of the Surrogate affirmed with costs.

Mary Ann Groton vs. James Linder; judgment affirmed with costs.

Wm. H. Rainey et al. vs. Wm. S. Laing et al.; judgment reversed, and judgment ordered declaring the devises valid, and costs to be paid out of the fund.

Frank W. Devoe et al. vs. John Brendt; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Ellen Sutton et al. vs. John Diggles et al.; judgment affirmed with costs.

By Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of the New-York Protestant Episcopal School et al., to vacate assessment; order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Cyrus McCormick vs. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company; judgment affirmed, with costs.

Rittenhouse et al. vs. Binninger et al.; judgment affirmed with costs.

Anna M. Honack vs. Raphael M. Gomez; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

James Clancey vs. George G. Byrne; verdict set aside and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

In the matter of Egan et al., to vacate assessment for paving Sixteenth-street; order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

George S. Thompson vs. James C. Fargo; judgment affirmed, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 3.

By Judge Sutherland.

William A. Watt et al. vs. The Erie Railroad Company; memoranda for counsel.

Erie Railroad Company vs. Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; in the matter of the petition of Thomas J. Carr, et al.; James B. Clemens vs. James Clemens, Jr., et al.; orders granted.

Alfred Lockwood vs. Frederick Sass et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Maynard E. Carrere vs. Paul Spofford; order denying motion.

John Henderson vs. Francis McCabe; Folis Lombard vs. William Heath et al.; Thomas Crowe vs. Yadaroenia Crowe; Emma Bartlett vs. Frederick A. Hannaford; Charles Schlesinger vs. Sarah Mesotor; Mary McCann vs. Thomas C. Van Zandt; orders granted.

David McDonald et al. vs. John J. Kipp et al.; order of arrest vacated.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Well vs. Bonland; Brady vs. Brady; McGinn vs. Grant; motion denied.

Kennedy vs. Freeman; motion granted unless case be served in five days.

Gaver vs. Delgardo; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Judges Robinson, Loew and Larremore.

Burstenbinder vs. Dereau; order appealed from reversed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Harrison vs. Eidlitz; judgment modified without costs; see memoranda for counsel with Clerk. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Barnard vs. Kobbe; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Lienan vs. Dinsmore; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Weltram vs. Wise; judgment modified so as to make its judgment in favor of the defendant for costs, and as thus modified the judgment is affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—FEB. 3.

ADMIRALTY SUIT—COLLISION BETWEEN A TUG AND A SCHOONER IN THE KILL VON KULL—LOSS OF THE LATTER VESSEL—DECREE FOR THE LIBELANTS.

George M. Mathewson et al. vs. The Steam-tug D. S. Stetson, her Tackle, &c.—Blatchford, J.—This libel is filed by the owners of the schooner [illegible] to recover for the damages sustained by them through a collision between that vessel and a barge in tow of the steam-tug D. S. Stetson, on the 1st of May, 1868, about [illegible] o'clock A. M., in the Kills, between Bergen Point light and the corner stake and off Shooter's Island. The schooner was going to the westward to Elizabethport, and was sailing close-hauled, the wind being a little east of north. The tug, with a barge on her port side in tow, was going to the eastward from Elizabethport. The barge projected some twenty feet ahead of the tug. The starboard bow of the barge struck the starboard bow of the schooner, and the schooner was crushed in so that she sank in a few minutes. The tide was strong running to the eastward. On the part of the schooner, it is contended that she was upon the regular course through the channel between Shooter's Island and Staten Island, with the wind as it was, and that at the time of the collision, and for some time before, she was laying her course north-northwest, or thereabouts, for the buoy at the corner stake, around which she would have to pass. The defense set up in answer on the part of the tug is that the schooner, after rounding Shooter's Island, kept to the southward to avoid a pile of stones which ran out from that island, and then headed up again to the northward, and then suddenly sheered again to starboard, and then again to port; that she thus made several changes in her course, during which time the steamer gave several single whistles, keeping her course, till the master of said steamer, fearing collision, stopped her engine, but the schooner again sheered to port, and ran across the schooner's bow, when the barge struck her. The tug is prima facie liable for the collision, and is to make out this defense by proof. She has done so in my judgment. On the contrary, the weight of the evidence is that the schooner made no changes in her course, except such as were proper and necessary with the wind as it was in the Channel. She was in those places which the persons in charge of the tug were bound to know the schooner would make, and it was their duty to be prepared for them. On the evidence, the last of the changes was to a course about north, north-west, and which would carry the schooner directly to the buoy, and was made at a sufficient distance off from the tug to have enabled the latter, with ordinary care, to have avoided the schooner. The pilot of the tug is shown, from his language at the time of the collision, to have acted on the idea that it was the duty of the schooner to keep out of the way of the tug. The fact that the schooner kept her course, after she got upon it, for the buoy some time before the collision and down to the collision, is not only shown by the witnesses who were on the schooner, but by two witnesses who were on Staten Island and unconnected with the schooner. There must be a decree for the libelants, with costs, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages.

Chas. Donohue and W. J. Haskett for the libelants; Emerson, Goodrich & Wheeler, and R. D. Benedict for the claimants.

ADMIRALTY DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

Emily Crossley, Administratrix, &c., of John Crossley, Deceased, vs. The Steam-tug Louis, and Francis L. Johnson et al.—Blatchford, J.—Although the Louis was enrolled and registered in the name of Crossley as her owner, yet the proofs show that she was held by him in trust for himself and the respondent, Johnson, subject to the adjustment of accounts between them in reference to the expense of building and running her; that Crossley superintended her running; that she was run for the benefit of Crossley and Johnson in the proportion of three-fourths of her net earnings to Johnson and one-fourth to Crossley; that after Crossley's death Johnson brought a suit against the libelant as administratrix of Crossley to have a receiver of the boat appointed, and the boat sold, and the accounts between Johnson and the estate of Crossley in reference to the building and running of the boat adjusted; that that suit was settled after an examination of the accounts by the payment by Johnson to the libelant of the sum of $1,000; and that thereupon the libelant executed and delivered to Johnson a general release, under seal, releasing him also, specially, from "all claims and demands which Crossley had at the time of his death against Johnson, growing out of any connection he had in his lifetime with the said Johnson with the steam propeller Louis, or any other vessel." The burden of proof is on the libelant, on these facts, to show that she did not understand the transaction, or understand why she was receiving the $1,000. The matter appears to have been conducted with care and deliberation by counsel on both sides, both in respect to an investigation of the subject matter of the controversy, and in respect to the preparation of the settlement papers. Mrs. Crossley admits that she executed the release, but says that she did not know its contents, and that her counsel did not tell her what the $1,000 was paid to her for. This testimony is contradicted by her counsel, who testifies that he told her that the $1,000 was to settle the suit brought by Johnson, and that Johnson's counsel required a general release, and that she knew what the release was given for. In addition to this it is shown that she took to the office of her counsel, before the suit was brought by Johnson, the books of her husband which she had found, relative to his transactions with Johnson; that her counsel examined them, and that at the time she received from her counsel so much of the $1,000 as she did receive she took away from his office such books. The libelant has, therefore, failed to make out that she is entitled to the possession of the tug as against the respondents, or to a decree against them for her earnings while in their possession, which is the prayer of her libel. The libel is dismissed with costs.

T. D. Adams for libelant; Benedict & Boardman for the claimants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

ACTION AGAINST A HAYTIAN WAR VESSEL—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Henry Dustin et al. vs. Robert Murray, Jr.—This was an action brought by some thirty men, part of the crew of the steamer Algonquin, against the defendant, as the owner of that steamer, to recover extra wages because of the sale of the steamer and the discharge of the crew at Port-au-Prince. It appeared that the Algonquin was a war steamer fitted out at the port of New-York by the defendant, who had a contract with the Haytian Government to deliver to them this steamer at Port-au-Prince, and that the defendant hired a large crew for the steamer, and sent her to Port-au-Prince under the command of one Biondi, as master. That the steamer arrived at Port-au-Prince in about eight days, and was then delivered to the Government of Hayti, and for some months was used as a Haytian vessel of war with the libelants acting as her crew. After a while they were discharged without being paid all the wages due them, and were compelled to pay passage money to get home. They now claimed to be entitled to two months' wages by virtue of the act of 1803. There was a dispute as to what was the shipping contract. The defendant claimed that the crew was shipped for a voyage from New-York to Port-au-Prince, and he produced from the Custom-house the shipping articles under which the steamer cleared for this voyage, which were for a voyage from New-York to Port-au-Prince.

It was held by the Court that the shipping articles filed in the Custom-house and produced by the defendant were never signed by the seamen, but were a fabrication; that if the voyage had been as claimed the act of 1803 compelled the payment of three months' wages upon the discharge of a seaman in a foreign port, no matter whether the voyage ended in the foreign port or not, by the articles, and that the defendant was liable unless it appeared that, at the time of the sale of the steamer to the Haytian Government, the crew willingly and voluntarily entered into the Haytian service at that time. That the weight of evidence showed that the men did enter that service willingly at the time, and, therefore, they cannot claim the extra wages awarded by the act of 1803 to American seamen. The act is only applicable to cases of discharge of American seamen.

The libel is dismissed.

Messrs. W. W. Goodrich, R. D. Benedict for libelants; W. G. Brown for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 3.

Before Judge Sutherland.

CONTEST OVER THE HARLEM DEPOT PROPERTY.

Kipp vs. Harlem Railroad Company.—This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff to stay proceedings on appeal. Mr. Gerry, on behalf of the motion, stated the facts of the case substantially as follows: The defendant holds a lease of the property in question, situated in the neighborhood of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and at present used by the defendant as a milk-depot. In the year 1869 the defendant took proceedings to acquire the title in fee. The question was referred to Ex-Judge Flanders, who rendered a report adverse to the claim of the defendants, he not deeming the property necessary to the defendants, and therefore not coming within the provisions of the statute. On the motion to confirm the report of the referee, counsel for defendants insisted that they had the right to have the testimony reheard by the Judge. Such rehearing was had, and thereupon Judge Cardozo rendered a decision deciding that the property was necessary to the Company, and appointed Commissioners to appraise its value. From this decision an appeal was taken to the General Term, but the argument was permitted to rest in abeyance, under a provision inserted in Judge Cardozo's order, that when the report of the Commissioners came in, if an appeal was pending, then all proceedings should be stayed until the determination of the appeal. Recently the Commissioners took an adjournment for a month, and now defendants have noticed the cause for argument, to be heard imperatively at the opening term. Plaintiff's counsel claims that if he is compelled to argue his appeal at the ensuing term, before the Commissioners' report is made, he will necessarily argue a case but half made up. He therefore moves for an order staying proceedings on appeal until the coming in of the Commissioners' report.

The motion was opposed, on the ground, among others, that the cause having reached the General Term, could not be controlled by an order made at Chambers.

Judge Sutherland took the papers and reserved his decision.

Eldridge Gerry for motion; Augustus F. Brown opposed.

ATTORNEYS' [illegible].

Thomas M. Tyng vs. Charles Fields et al.—The plaintiff, who is an attorney, employed other attorneys, to defend a case brought against the plaintiff by defendant, and in which defendant recovered a judgment for $16,000. Plaintiff's attorney then refused to retransfer the papers in the case until he was paid his fees. The matter was sent before a referee to determine the amount of fees due, and he reported the sum of [illegible]. An order was obtained from the Court to bring up the defendants for examination in reference to the appeal, but he refused to obey on the ground that the order is insufficient when signed by the plaintiff, that it must be signed by the attorney of record in the action. Defendants are now brought up on an order to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in disobeying the order.

Judge Sutherland reserved his decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 3.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THE IRON-CLAD MALICIOUS PROSECUTION CASE.

Antonia Millan vs. John Graham.—This case, which has occupied the Court and jury for more than a week past, and the testimony in which has appeared from time to time in the columns of this paper, was concluded yesterday by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, the jury assessing the damages at $73,000. After the charge of the Judge, which was brief and to the point, counsel on both sides presented numerous propositions to charge, which were ruled upon by the Court. A difference of opinion also arose between counsel as to certain portions of the testimony, the result of all of which was that the foreman, in leaving the box, stated, that the jurors had become so befogged in the case that it was doubtful if they could render an intelligent verdict. On the rendition of the verdict, counsel for the defendant promptly moved to set it aside, on the ground of excess of damages.

Judge McCunn held the motion under advisement.

Doolittle and Davis, and Ex-Judge Fullerton, for plaintiff; Hubbard & Torrence, A. J. Vanderpool and John Graham, for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 3.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. [illegible]	50 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. [illegible]
500 U. S. 5-20 C. '64 [illegible]	400 do. [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '65 [illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
250,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 [illegible]	200 do. ...b5 call [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	[illegible]

FRIDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

We compile from the Official Schedule of the Treasury the following classification of Funded Stocks (in Gold) of the United States, as outstanding on the First of February:

FUNDED STOCKS (IN GOLD) OF THE UNITED STATES.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865 (n.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixes, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fives, 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fives, 1874	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total March 4, 1869			[illegible]
Reduction of Funded Debt			[illegible]
Yearly Gold Interest charge, March 4, 1869, amounted to			[illegible]
Present yearly charge			[illegible]
Reduction in Interest Charge			[illegible]
Treasury Circulation, (net,) March 4, 1869			[illegible]
Present Circulation, (net,) Feb. 1, 1871			[illegible]
Decrease since March 4, 1869			[illegible]

There was a reaction against the Gold market today of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., placing the last sales back nearly to the quotation of Wednesday night, to wit, 111⅛ ₱ cent., as against 111¼@111⅜ ₱ cent. yesterday. The financial news from London was better than on Thursday, and not only weakened Gold, but strengthened the Public Funds, which advanced from 109 to 109⅛ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and the other 5-20s were advanced in proportion.

The news from abroad had no effect on the Foreign Exchanges, which hold very strong on the basis of 109½ ₱ cent. for 60 days London. The offerings of transient Bank and Merchant Bills are so light that the standard Bankers are able to make their own terms.

Money is offering to some of the leading Brokers in the Public Funds at 5 ₱ cent., and the rule of the Street on Railway collateral can scarcely be called over 6 ₱ cent. The market tends to ease, both at Bank, where Merchant discounts are 7 ₱ cent., and loans on demand 6@7 ₱ cent., and among private lenders.

The Stock Exchange had a brighter look on the Railway Stocks than yesterday, and there was a pretty large business done, resulting, at the close of the Exchange Boards, in a recovery of ½@1 ₱ cent. on the sales of Thursday. The Miscellaneous Shares were also stronger on Pacific Mail and the Express Companies. Western Telegraph was active, but at 46 ₱ cent. only. The Southern State Bonds were generally quiet, and the sales a fraction cheaper than yesterday.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. In regard to the Ohio and Mississippi Road, a rumor was current that the Erie people had enjoined a change of gauge from six feet to the Baltimore and Ohio gauge.

The Custom-house demand for Gold today was $344,000.

There was a general improvement in the Stock and Bonds of the Union Pacific Company.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 3.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	111¼	[illegible]
Bills on London, 60 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Bonds of Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	97½	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-west Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-west Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1871.

Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency Balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old [illegible]	Connecticut 6s [illegible]
Tenn. 6s, new bonds [illegible]	Rhode Island 6s [illegible]
Va. 6s, old [illegible]	Alabama 8s [illegible]
Va. 6s, new bonds [illegible]	Ala. 8s, funded [illegible]
Va. 6s, reg., old [illegible]	Ohio 6s, 1881 [illegible]
Va. 7s, new bonds [illegible]	Ohio 6s, 1886 [illegible]
Ga. 7s, ind. [illegible]	Kentucky 6s [illegible]
Ga. 7s, gold bonds [illegible]	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870 [illegible]
N. Car. 6s, old [illegible]	Ill. coup. 6s, 1877 [illegible]
N. Car. F. Act, 1866 [illegible]	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879 [illegible]
N. Car. F. Act, 1868 [illegible]	Ill. War Loan [illegible]
N. Car. new bonds [illegible]	Ind. 6s, War Loan [illegible]
N. Car. Sp. Tax [illegible]	Ind. 5s [illegible]
S. Car. 6s [illegible]	Mich. 7s, 1878 [illegible]
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July [illegible]	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n [illegible]
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. [illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. [illegible]
Mo. 6s [illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. [illegible]
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. R. [illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. [illegible]
La. 6s, levee bonds [illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. [illegible]
La. 8s, levee bonds [illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. [illegible]
La. 7s, Penitentiary [illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. [illegible]
California 7s [illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. [illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¼	101½
City 6s, New	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	117	117½
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The *Agriculturist* has the following in regard to the New-York and Boston Air-Line Road:

The Air-Line Railroad, from New-York to Boston, will be one of the most important routes in the Eastern section of the country. The fact that five distinct railroad and steam-boat routes have for years past connected these two important cities, with a profitable patronage upon all of them, indicates the immense amount of daily travel. It needs little figuring to estimate the advantage of a direct, through railroad that shall save twenty to twenty-five miles of distance, and an hour's time to each one of vast multitudes that annually traverse this route. Reckoning 1,000 for each week day, the annual saving in distance would be 6,250,000 miles or 250 times around the globe, and 100 years in time, estimating the saving in distance at twenty miles, and in time at one hour. The new route passes through many localities which will afford much local traffic.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, yesterday, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors: A. A. Low, F. Schuchardt, S. D. Babcock, Francis Skiddy, Wm. R. Travers, Wm. M. Vermilye, John Bloodgood, Wm. T. Garner, Thos. Dickson, H. G. Fahnestock, H. A. Hurlbut, Geo. G. Haven, David Lamb, Wm. F. Drake, Henry A. Smythe. Subsequently at a meeting of the Directors, Henry A. Smythe, was unanimously elected President.

The twenty-first annual statement of the United States Life Insurance Company, which appears elsewhere, shows an asset account of [illegible], the bulk of which is represented as being invested in securities of the best class. After reserving an ample fund for reinsurance, the report shows a divisible surplus fund of $674,732.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,

and at the office of the Company, 31 Liberty-st.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer at par and interest

The new Seven-thirty Gold Loan

Of the

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Secured by first mortgage on a

RAILROAD TWO THOUSAND MILES LONG,

And on a

LAND GRANT OF SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF ACRES,

being in all respects the safest, most profitable and permanent security now in the market.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

For the fullest information address

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railway Company.

New-York: Corner Nassau and Wall sts.

Philadelphia: No. 114 South 3d-st.

Washington: No. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Molasses, N. O., bbls.	[illegible]
Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sugar, hhds. [illegible]	[illegible]
B. W. Flour, bags	[illegible]	Sugar, bbls. (N. O.)	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, [illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Marlowe, Ringgold, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Sefton and Miss Fowler. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—OURS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. THE MARBLE HEART. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Anderson, and Miss Pateman. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Washington-place. HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. MARY STUART. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. 14th-st., near 4th-av. MATINEE at 2 o'clock. PIANO-FORTE RECITAL. Artists—Miss Marie Krebs, Miss Clotilde Gear, and Mr. S. B. Mills.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th-st., corner of Irving-place. CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

ASSOCIATION HALL. 23d-st., corner 4th-av. MATINEE at 2 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN. Orange-st., near Hicks-st. AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, 5th page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, 5th page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 25 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, 50 cents each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eighteen years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition ... $12

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... 10

The Sunday Edition, per annum ... 2

The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum ... [illegible]

Two copies, one year ... [illegible]

Ten copies, one year ... [illegible]

And an extra copy to getter-up of club.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... 2

Five copies, one year ... [illegible]

Ten copies, one year ... 15

And an extra copy to getter-up of club.

Twenty copies, one year ... 25

And an extra copy to getter-up of club.

The European Edition, per annum, postage extra ... 3

Subscriptions in either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after [illegible] o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. [illegible] West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. [illegible] East 125th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 4 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Indépendance Belge, of the 2d, says, without vouching for the statement, that M. Rouher had arrived in Versailles, and was engaged in consultation with Count Bismarck. The French Generals in the north and centre of France have protested against the line of demarcation between the French and German armies. Count Bismarck desired to include the south-eastern departments in the armistice, but M. Favre refused, as the surrender of Belfort was made a condition. Protests have been published by twelve opposition journals, against the restrictions upon candidates for the Assembly, decreed by the Bordeaux Government. A deputation who waited on M. Jules Simon, were assured by him that the decree issued by the Paris Government Jan. 28, abolished all disqualifications for members of the National Assembly, and that he would insist on its being regarded. The Germans, it is understood, will ignore the holding of elections for the Assembly in Alsace. A fresh Committee of Public Safety was named in Bordeaux, at a public meeting, for the future government of France, which embraces the names of Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Rochefort and Dupertal. The Paris Government is understood to have assumed the obligation to advocate the adoption by the Assembly of the preliminaries of a treaty of peace agreed on at Versailles.

The admission to Paris now is said to be exclusively by passes from the Paris authorities themselves. Communication is restored, but only by open letters and telegrams. The restoration of the railroads was begun by the Germans immediately on the signing of the armistice, but the rolling stock was found to be inadequate from its dilapidated condition. Paris, in consequence, is still without food, except the rations supplied by the Germans.

The town of Neuenburg, in Baden, is filled with French refugees, the sick and wounded of whom fill the churches. Garibaldi is with the troops who escaped to the south. Those who entered Switzerland were at once disarmed, and were distributed through the Swiss Cantons for security. Others continue to arrive, and are disarmed. It is stated the Germans again attacked the French at Pontarlier on the 2d, but with what result is not known.

The British Board of Admiralty has ordered the construction of ten gun-boats.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution to make "Decoration Day" a national holiday was adversely reported. An effort to take up the resolution for a Special Committee on Ocean Telegraph legislation, was defeated by Mr. SUMNER, who talked through the morning hour. The subject of subsidizing the New-Orleans and Mexican Steam-ship line came up in order, but was set aside, after some debate, for the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, which was passed after a long debate and a few amendments, by one of which the provisions are extended to widows of revolutionary soldiers. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House a petition was presented from inhabitants of Ontario and Yates Counties, New-York, asking that the appointment of one or more professors of the homeopathic system may be provided for in the proposed National University at Washington; and asking the removal of the Commissioner of Pensions for his removal of a homeopathic surgeon as examiner. After some debate on California land grants, the bill creating an additional land district in that State was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was debated in Committee, but was not disposed of. The Senate concurrent resolution for the relief of the war-sufferers in Europe was passed. The House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. TWEED introduced a bill to incorporate the "Traders' Storage and Deposit Company of New-York," which authorizes the carrying on of all business usually transacted by warehousemen and lightermen. Mr. GENET introduced a bill to authorize the construction of an elevated railway on either side of New-York City from the Battery to Harlem River; and one authorizing the Avenue C Railroad to lay tracks through Twenty-third-street to Broadway, to use the Broadway Railroad tracks to Fourteenth-street, and to lay tracks through Fourteenth-street to the North River. The bill to provide a further supply of water for New-York was passed, and a bill of the same nature relating to Brooklyn, together with a large number of other bills. A resolution directed an investigation into the manufacture of salt, with the view to learning why salt is sold to the people of other States at a lower price than to the people of this State. After some other business the Senate adjourned till Monday evening. In the Assembly the bill incorporating the Turnverein of New-York City, and allowing them to hold real estate to the value of $300,000, was passed; also, the bill renewing the charter of the State Agricultural Society for forty years; the Brooklyn Water bill; the bill authorizing the City of New-York to lease certain grounds to the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the bill enabling aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens to hold real estate. The Governor sent in his annual report of pardons, which shows that eighty-five pardons, thirty-four commutations of sentence, and one reprieve were granted, out of more than a thousand applications examined by him. A bill was introduced to authorize Supervisors to levy a tax to refund money paid by drafted men. A bill repealing the act to widen Broadway from Fourth-street northward, was introduced and passed at once. Many other bills were introduced and the House adjourned till Monday evening.

GENERAL.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was opened yesterday with the usual speech from the Lieutenant-Governor. He alludes to the coal interest, remarking that the markets of the United States are virtually closed to Nova Scotia and operations are in consequence retarded.

The Kensington Bank of Philadelphia was entered on Thursday evening by men disguised as policemen, who pretended they were detailed to catch robbers who were to attempt to rob the bank that night. On entering, one of the watchmen was sent for something to drink, and in his absence his companion was overpowered and secured. On his return, he also was securely bound, and the burglars set to work. They succeeded in opening the safe containing special deposits only, the main safe defying all their efforts. The amount secured was about $85,000, principally coupon Government bonds, the robbers carefully avoiding registered bonds, and such securities as could be traced.

A portion of the Medlicott Stocking Works at Windsor Locks, Conn., was destroyed by fire, last Thursday night, causing a loss of $[illegible].

There is snow to the depth of seven inches in New-Mexico, giving great encouragement to farmers.

A San Francisco telegram says that with fair rains for the next two months California will export twelve million centals of the next crop.

In the case of GEORGE CHAHOON, ex-military Mayor of Richmond, sentenced to five years in the State Prison for forgery, the Court of Appeals yesterday morning revised the ruling of the lower Court and granted him a new trial. A new trial in the case of SANDS, implicated with CHAHOON, has also been granted.

Mrs. MICHEL, of Egg Harbor, Long Island, became insane on Thursday, and seizing her two young children threw them into a well and then jumped in herself. The mother and children were drowned. It appears that Mrs. MICHEL also attempted to drown her son, who is ten years of age, but that he escaped.

WILLIAM HARRIS alias Williams, a passenger by the steam-ship Abyssinia, is under arrest in Boston, on a charge of forgery committed in Cornwall, England. The request for the arrest was received by the cable.

The Massachusetts Senate, by a vote of 19 to 12, has passed the bill, as amended, appropriating $[illegible] for the annual pay of the State Constabulary.

The Gloucester fishing schooner Edith [illegible], is supposed to have been lost on the Western Banks, with her crew, consisting of twelve in all, three of whom leave widows, and two nine children.

The Virginia Senate Committee yesterday morning decided to report adversely on the bill amending the charter of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad so as to extend the Road to Richmond.

Is the President Entitled to Fair Play?

A very disreputable paper in this City, owned and partly controlled by Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, says of Gen. GRANT: "Personally, he has nothing to gain, and nothing to lose"—that is, we may assume, from attacks in scurrilous journals. So far, the writer is quite correct. The value of his opinions with regard to the President may be judged from the fact that if the President had made him Collector of the Port, or been foolish enough to offer him money, the attacks which he is now base enough to write would long since have been suddenly turned into hymns of praise.

The only significant circumstance in connection with assaults on the President from this quarter, is that they are manifestly prompted by decent men, who stand in the background. It was quite clear, the other day, that Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS had caused an article to be written in the Scamp, defending himself and insulting the President. It is well known that Mr. ROBERTS earnestly desired to secure the nomination as Governor prior to the last election, and ascribes his disappointment to Gen. GRANT; therefore, his individual opposition could not possibly carry with it much weight. When a man's motive for attacking another is known to be a purely personal or selfish one, the individual attacked suffers extremely little damage. But if Mr. ROBERTS is in any way responsible—as it is difficult to believe that he is not—for the cowardly slanders leveled at the President through the medium of his newspaper, then his opposition passes the ordinary boundaries of political controversy, and becomes not a little injurious to his own character. We might carry the matter much further, and ask how Mr. ROBERTS, having once proved his influence in the management of his paper, can escape a part of the responsibility for the innumerable attacks on private character which have rendered that journal infamous during the last two years? If he did not instigate many of these attacks, why did he not interfere to stop them? If JAMES FISK, Jr., could suppress an edition of the paper, could not he, as a proprietor, order the discontinuance of outrages such as those which were perpetrated at the expense of Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, Gov. FISH, and ever so many more men quite as pure of character, but less widely known?

The accident of Mr. ROBERTS going to the sheet in question to find an advocate draws aside the curtain from a little combination of whose existence we have long known, but which was not worth referring to until it had arrived at a fuller state of development. Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is one of a number of Republicans who are embittered against the President, chiefly from personal causes, and who are determined to prevent his renomination, even if they end by throwing the country into the hands of the Democrats. They care little for consequences, so long as they can inflict a blow upon Gen. GRANT. The head of this clique is in the United States Senate—the tail of it is the professional libeler who, it appears, is willing to undertake either attack or defense for "a consideration." All these local squabbles, which the public only faintly notice, arise out of the determination on one side to trip up Gen. GRANT, and on the other to secure for him fair play. Now, whether Gen. GRANT would even be willing to serve a second time as President is a subject on which no one can possibly have precise information. We may conjecture this, that, or the other—but in the end it remains mere conjecture, and may turn out to be mistaken. The combined move against the President was, therefore, wholly unnecessary, and is, indeed, nothing but an indication of the extreme length to which soured and disappointed politicians will go in their efforts to gratify personal vengeance. All these men, however, Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS included, underrate the public sense of justice and its love of fair play. That is their great mistake. The people see plainly enough that the President is a man who tries to do his duty faithfully, to keep his pledges, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country. Of course he makes some mistakes, which is the same thing as saying that he is not an angel; but his mistakes are honest mistakes; they are not prompted by any such sinister considerations as those which actuate his assailants. Compare his character, for instance, with that of his traducer in Mr. ROBERTS' paper—compare his life and services with those of Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS himself, or any of his friends. In which do we find the best guarantee for a faithful recognition of the rights and claims of the public? These petty toils which local politicians are trying to weave round the feet of the President will all be swept away when the people are appealed to for their opinion about him. Politicians think they are moving the earth, when in reality they are nine times out of ten the mere sport of the great body of the public. One thing, we believe, all men not utterly corrupt will agree in demanding: namely, that the President shall be treated with common fairness and justice. There is nothing in his whole life which has not been foully misrepresented in the organ of the "Anti-Grant" section, apparently controlled, at least occasionally, by Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. This systematic vilification defeats its own purposes, and causes a great reaction in favor of the person vilified—and that is why we have let it go on unnoticed for months. We should not refer to it now but for Mr. ROBERTS' apparent identification with it. A paper which assumes to speak for him, and in his name, and of which he is part proprietor, must be more or less open to his suggestions or influence. In allowing his hand to be seen, he has done a good deal, as we hope to show him, toward frustrating the game in which he is interested. Secrecy and mystification were essentials to the success of that game, as the adroit manager-in-chief well knows. We do not see him making any false moves. Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is not so good a tactician, and it is decidedly for the public good that he should now have perpetrated an immense blunder.

The Tammany Republicans.

The answer of the Republican General Committee to the charges preferred by the State Central Committee, which we published yesterday, is an astounding document. It is an attempt at what the lawyers would call a plea in confession and avoidance—but is in reality nothing but a confession. A brief examination of the charges and answers in detail will show this. The first charge is that the district associations have enrolled among their members a large number of avowed Democrats, who take an active part in their proceedings, while the second one is that some of the members and officers of the district associations are members of the Tammany Hall General Committee. To these two charges, though we believed them to be true, we did expect an indignant denial, for we know that if they could not be plausibly denied, there was an end of the matter, and that the absolute necessity of a reorganization was confessed. But instead of a denial, the General Committee say that if any Republican resident in the City will present a complaint of this nature to that body, it shall be "promptly considered and fairly adjudicated," and that till such a complaint is made to them, and action refused or injustice done, they think no one else should interfere. This is as much to the point as if FISK, GOULD and Company should ask the Erie stockholders to humbly lay their grievances at the feet of JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD, and ask to be relieved from the frauds of GOULD and FISK. The complaint is, in substance, that Democrats take a large share in electing the General Committee, and it is replied that you should request the persons so elected to investigate the matter.

The third charge made is that many of the Presidents, and other officers and members of the Republican associations, hold positions under the control and at the mercy of Tammany. The answer is that this is true, but that it is in pursuance of a long-established custom. So far as the answer asserts that the circumstances under which the Metropolitan Police Commission and similar Commissions were formed are the case now prevailing in the City, it is wholly false. In former cases the supervising power, the Legislature, was Republican, and the Democrats held office by sufferance. Under such circumstances, the Democrats would not have dared to attempt to influence their Republican subordinates, and had they made the attempt it would have wholly failed. Now the conditions are entirely reversed. Even if we could imagine HENRY SMITH or NATHANIEL SANDS under any circumstances failing to obey the behests of Tammany, their subordinates know that TWEED and SWEENY made SMITH and SANDS, and can at any time unmake them. But, even if we admitted that the present condition of things in this respect has long prevailed, would it be any argument in favor of its continuance? The answer of the General Committee is in substance, "True, we are selling out to Tammany, but others have done it for a great many years." Well, then, we say that it is high time a very bad system was put an end to.

The fourth charge was that the General Committee of 1870 was full of Tammany office-holders. The answer is, "We are the Committee of 1871, though as individuals many of us are the same, and therefore this charge don't affect us." The fifth charge is that when so-called Republicans have been discharged from Federal offices because of affiliations with Tammany, they were at once appointed to places under the Democratic City Government, Democrats being removed to make room for them. The sixth charge is that of one hundred and fifty-nine members of the General Committee of 1871, not less than thirty held places in the different City and County Democratic Departments; and the seventh charge is that on election day the straight Democratic ticket headed by HOFFMAN, was issued from the Republican polling booths, and peddled by officers and members of Republican associations. No pretense of denial is made of any one of these three very serious charges. They are confessed to be statements of admitted facts. The charge of distributing Tammany tickets from Republican booths on election day, is declared to be akin to the insertion of Democratic tickets in letters, sent before election, as decoy letters, to the addresses of persons who were believed to have registered fraudulently.

The eighth charge related to the outrageous interference of the Police with Republican primary meetings, and the answer is, that the Police are not under the charge of the General Committee. They are, however, nominally, at least, under the charge of HENRY SMITH and BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, both of whom are members of the General Committee, and one of whom is, or was, the Chairman of its Executive Committee. Either Messrs. SMITH and MANIERRE are powerless tools in the hands of Tammany, or else the General Committee can control them so far as to prevent the Police from being used to break up Republican primaries or decide questions of contested seats. The ninth charge is, that so disgusted had many Republicans become with the state of things referred to that they took no part in the primary meetings in December. The answer is that they are thereby estopped from all complaint. In other words, if TWEED, SWEENY & Co. get possession of the Republican organization, you must go with that and fight, or be estopped from complaining. If the complainants had taken part in the primaries, then they would have been told that by that act they were estopped. The remaining three charges were statements of the number and strength of the calls made upon the State Committee for a reorganization, and the answer is that if the persons complaining will go to the General Committee, of which they complain, their charges shall be investigated.

This is a fair, common-sense statement of the charges made, and the way in which they are met. Those who have favored a reorganization can need no better record with which to justify their demand than these two documents. It stands confessed that in the existing so-called Republican organization, Democrats are not only enrolled in large numbers, but take an active part as officers and members; that officers and members of the associations and General Committee, in very large numbers, hold offices at the beck of TWEED and SWEENY; that TWEED and SWEENY promptly provide for those Republicans who are removed from Federal offices for their Democratic affiliations; and finally, that the associations so constituted and so officered distributed at the polls last Fall Democratic tickets for State officers. And yet the State Central Committee is told that there is no necessity for a reorganization.

The General Committee, unable to deny one of the serious charges made against them, resort to counter-charges. If every one of these counter-charges were true, it would only show in still stronger light the demoralization of the party organization, and the necessity of reform. These counter-charges are five in number. The two first arraign the State Central Committee for its action last Fall. That action was actively solicited and participated in by Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, who is one of the Committee of five who sign the counter-charges. It was, in part, at least publicly approved by Mr. GREELEY. The other three counter-charges are in substance that the demoralization in this City was so great last Fall that two or three Republican Assemblymen were defeated, "under the advice of the gentlemen now asking your aid." Of the truth of this charge there is and can be, we believe, no evidence; but admitting it in its broadest terms, it shows that our existing party machinery puts forward men as candidates whom a considerable portion of the party will not support, which is to the minds of many sensible men a [illegible] that the machinery should be overhauled.

Latest from the Diamond Fields.

Fresh tidings from the African diamond fields confirm the glowing accounts previously received. The banks of the Vaal River are now swarming with eager gem-seekers. A city has sprung up there under canvas, which already contains nearly twenty thousand souls. Money is said, even by the least sanguine reporters, to be as plentiful as dirt, and champagne to flow like water. The air is filled with tales of wonder. Not diamonds only, but rubies and garnets have been found in numbers among the dense red gravel of the Orange and Vaal Rivers. The Dean of Graham's Town writes to the London Times that every fact named in a previous letter of his to that journal, published in September, has been abundantly confirmed. Dr. WILLIAMS' original letter was sharply criticised for alleged exaggeration, and for stimulating emigration which, it was feared, might turn out disastrously. He now declares that his statements and prognostications are more than verified. The diamond hunters now do what they were advised by experts to do at first, namely, go down deep in the earth instead of confining themselves to the surface. At a depth of thirty feet the precious stones are as abundant, he asserts, as they were above. Again, as to the rivers, the immediate banks of which were by many supposed to constitute the necessary limits of the diamond-bearing soil, Dr. WILLIAMS makes this statement: The earlier settlers naturally kept as close to the streams as they could, for the convenience of getting water easily for washing the gravel. They knew not, therefore, how far, measured from the river's banks, the diamond gravel might extend. Now, however, there being about fifteen thousand men on the spot crowding together, some are naturally elbowed away further and further from the stream. Yet, at a distance of six miles, and under the disadvantage of having to cart their water from the river, there are diggers who have realized splendid profits. A spot has even been struck twenty-five miles north of the Orange River where diamonds in profusion have been obtained. So astonishingly, adds this informant, is the diamond tract in course of discovery being extended, "both in depth and surface area," that he believes there would be room sufficient for the whole male population of London to work in and find handsome remuneration.

Another interesting statement concerns the size of the stones. The percentage of large ones—many of them gems of the best shape and water—is pronounced something marvelous. In this the African far surpass the Brazilian mines. Dr. WILLIAMS gives a recent notable instance. An old man, a neighbor of his, sixty-five or seventy years of age, once in good circumstances, by a series of misfortunes had been reduced to beggary. With extraordinary courage for so old and feeble a person, he started for the diamond fields. Fortune seemed to smile on the spectacle of a tottering graybeard thus painfully wielding the pick and shovel. At all events he was absent but a few weeks when he returned to Graham's Town with over twenty thousand dollars' worth of gems. One of them, weighing forty carats, is said to be the most beautifully shaped rough stone the reporter has ever seen. There are said to be many cases like this.

What is more to the purpose, Dr. WILLIAMS declares he has never known a sober man, having health, who was disgusted at the diamond fields with either the life or work. In other words, there is good average remuneration for steady labor. A man can live well there for about $400 a year, and all are advised to bring enough with them to live for half that time, as a safeguard against contingencies. Prices are but slightly in advance of what they are in England. In this there is a vast difference between the first occupation of the diamond fields of Africa and the gold-diggings of California and Australia. The cost of the bare necessaries of life in those countries was at the outset quite fabulous. There is so far another difference which it is to be hoped may be permanently observable; we hear from South Africa few or no reports of crime. This fact is the more striking since the population largely consists of the same elements as constituted the original gold-seekers. There are many Americans as well as natives of the British Islands, at the diamond fields, while the Spanish or half-breed admixture that formed a small part of the Californian band of treasure-hunters, may be set off, we suppose, in South Africa, against the Dutch Boers. This distinction hardly accounts for the moral difference so far apparent, of which, certainly, it is very satisfactory to hear. A broader theme for congratulation is suggested by the fact that the glittering spoil thus discovered will be the means of swiftly colonizing that magnificent country, and we may hope of bringing speedy enlightenment and civilization to the unfortunate millions that people the African continent.

Boiler Explosions.

The explosion of a steam-boiler is primâ facie evidence of carelessness in its construction, or in its maintenance, or in its use. It is so regarded by the engineers, and ought so to be regarded by the law. It will be easy to convince any one who will examine the records of boiler explosions and inquire into the means of preventing them, that no injustice would be done to the owners of boilers by indicting them for criminal carelessness in all cases of explosion.

The history of boiler explosions is authentic and definite. The boiler has usually been erected under the full light of modern science. All the attending circumstances of the explosion have been immediately communicated to the public; curiosity has aided science in making every man an investigator of these circumstances and a searcher after causes; public and private commissions have been appointed to examine the subject generally; numerous legal tribunals have gone to the bottom of special cases, and innumerable private [illegible] observers have [illegible] results, [illegible] carefully weighed evidence, and arrived at general conclusions. All the plausible theories of explosions have been not only looked into, but worked out, in many cases experimentally or theoretically, to their ultimate limits.

Now the [illegible] result of all this investigation is not the division of any large body of experts into schools; not the [illegible] of steel or [illegible], but the universal conviction of all concerned, that boiler explosions are certainly in most, and probably in all cases, the result of [illegible] [illegible] immediate cause is the unchecked deterioration of the boiler in service. In the great majority of cases the evidences of carelessness are as plain as the time of day on the face of a clock—a sheet furrowed nearly through; a stay-bolt rusted off; a crown-sheet insufficiently supported; expansion and contraction unprovided for; water connections stopped up; bad material—some one of the many obvious and certain conditions of rupture. In a few cases the immediate causes are not apparent, and then the electricity theorists and the gas people and the mystery men fight over the remains in the newspapers; and the only reason why simple neglect is not discovered to be the cause, is that the parts of the boiler which would otherwise reveal it, are blown away, or are too much mutilated or obstructed to be legible. Simple bad treatment by the maker or user will account for the original rupture which ends in any explosion, however terrific may be its effects. There is force enough restrained within every steam-boiler running today to perform the most terrible work of ruin that any similar boiler ever performed in exploding. When this force is once released, the amount of destruction depends on the point of rupture, the resistance, the surroundings, and on an infinite number of circumstances mostly outside of our control. The only thing we can do, and it is enough, is to keep the resistance superior to the normal pressure.

Now that the causes of boiler explosions are so well understood as to be a matter of commercial calculation—where companies make money by insuring such boilers as are constructed and maintained according to established professional rules—it is to be regretted that the Government should stand helplessly by, and see scores of people scalded to death every few weeks, for the want of an adequate law and a system of inspection. Boiler insurance and inspection companies—and they are no new or experimental thing—simply prove that boilers constructed and maintained according to certain well-known rules, are practically safe—that the chances of explosion, even with ordinary water-tending, are very remote, and they stake their money on this knowledge; and yet the United States Government has been unable to even check the increase of these disasters. If Congress cannot at once provide for the security of the public against boiler-explosions, it had better let out the job of protecting its citizens to some insurance company, and then it will be done on scientific principles, and by competent men.

MINOR TOPICS.

Most people think that the article we published on Thursday, in reference to the shocking case of a man named DANA, once "indifferent honest," but now editor of the most scurrilous paper in the world—called for some better answer than the concoction of an idiotic slander, whose falsity can be exposed in five minutes. But the professional libeler in question trusts to his known bad character to carry him through any scrape. He is aware that people generally will say, "Don't mind him—nobody believes a word he says." In this case, however, the unhappy man shall have one more chance. By an Irish sort of device for clearing his own character, he stated, yesterday, that a certain writer was "dismissed" from a foreign journal. Now, the writer in question will pay over to the Children's Aid Society one thousand dollars next Monday morning if he fails to prove this assertion to be false in every respect, provided that DANA, the slanderer, will undertake to pay a similar sum if he fails in proving his assertion to be true. A very simple case—but DANA will be afraid to meet it, and he will therefore once more stand gibbeted before the public—we will not say as a "liar," because that would be using coarse language—but as a convicted manufacturer of untruths, wholesale, retail, and for exportation.

The New-York Yacht Club has elected Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., its Commodore. A better appointment could not have been made. Mr. BENNETT is one of the best representative yachtsmen in the country—a gallant and high-spirited man, who has proved his devotion to the sport, and is quite competent to infuse new life and spirit into the Club. This may be said without the least disrespect to Ex-Commodore STEBBINS, who is one of the ablest and most popular officers the Club ever had. We have no doubt that, had he chosen his successor himself, the choice would have fallen on Mr. BENNETT, whom we consider the most enthusiastic and pluckiest yachtsman of the day. We believe that Mr. FRANK OSGOOD has been elected Vice-Commodore, another admirable selection. The Club, we may safely say, has never been in finer working order.

Paris would now be face to face with famine were it not for the provisions furnished to it by the Germans. There are large districts of France which the enemy have devastated and cannot feed, and where, consequently, starvation is actually present. Here is a work for the civilized world in which, of all nations, we should be the most forward. Outside of our own borders there never was a case of popular distress that had greater claims upon our sympathies. Apart altogether from our early obligations to the generous people of France, apart from the interest with which we view their revival of republican institutions, there are grounds of common humanity on which the suffering people of a wasted country have most pressing claims on our immediate help. If we and other civilized communities withhold our hand now, it is absolutely certain that during the next few months, famine and pestilence will work such havoc over "fair France" as shall dwarf the fearful carnage that [illegible] ended. For the [illegible] of war we have no responsibility, since we had no power to prevent them; for the horrors of peace we should certainly not be free of blame if we stood and looked idly on, or, like the Levite, passed by on the other side. There are evidences that our country is fully awake to the duties that the distress in France imposes upon it. Let New-York now, as heretofore, give the tone and character to the movement as befits the [illegible] of the nation that gives the aid and the cause that demands it.

Throughout the present European war, Germany has shown a decidedly marked [illegible] to conciliate the public opinion of the United States. The serious attention given by the Prussian Press to the resolutions of sympathy with the French Republic passed by the [illegible] of Democratic Germans in New-York is another evidence of how keenly our free expression of discussion is noted by German statesmen. The [illegible] and components of that meeting will probably feel very little [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] KAPP's [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] division of opinion in Germany [illegible] would certainly have had quite as decided [illegible] had it been perfectly safe to do so.

We have frequently called attention to the appalling rate of increase of the inventive resources of the world of scoundrelism, to which there is unfortunately no very effective counterpart to be found in the growth of ability among our detectives. A fresh illustration of the masterful audacity of the dangerous classes is furnished by the accounts of the robbery of the Kensington Bank, at Philadelphia, on Thursday night. We must turn to the exploits of Oriental thieves to find anything so ingeniously worked as the little plot of the pretended policemen who came to guard the bank, [illegible] to rob it. The nice discrimination of these worthies between registered and unregistered bonds speaks volumes for their professional culture, and the sang-froid with which they devoted some eight hours to the quiet prosecution of their search into the bank coffers, is an evidence of the self possession of conscious ability of the highest order. It may strike the reflective reader, however, that the confederates of the gang were not entirely strangers to the bank and its guardians.

Mr. [illegible]'s unimpassioned and lucid exposition of the relations between lawyer and client, and the obligations growing out of them, which we give in another column, is a very seasonable contribution to a highly important discussion. It will be observed that the lecturer explicitly maintains that a lawyer is responsible to public opinion for the proceedings with which he identifies himself. He further declares that there can be no excuse for tolerating a system of legal conduct which involves subterfuge and deceit. Both of these positions will, doubtless, be as unpalatable to Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, when stated by a brother lawyer, as they were when enunciated by a newspaper editor of legal training. They may, however, help to convince him how completely he has the best portion of professional, as well as public opinion, arrayed against him.

The determination of the Parisian section of the French Provisional Government to impose no disqualifications upon the delegates to be elected to the forthcoming Constituent Assembly will be generally hailed as an evidence of good policy, as well as abstract justice. Every friend of the young Republic must desire to see it founded upon a basis of unquestioned solidity, and anything resembling party proscription would tend greatly to invalidate its claim to this distinction. Technically considered, the nation has never withdrawn its declared approval of the Empire, furnished by the plebiscitum nearly a year ago. A very strong fulcrum for Imperialist intrigues would, therefore, be furnished by the deprivation of its former officials of the rights of citizenship at such a time and by a body whose authority is merely provisional. The Bordeaux delegation seem determined to occupy the position of irreconcilables under the new régime as well as the old, for there is every reason to suppose that the majority of the nation will prefer the moderate type of republicanism represented by FAVRE to the extreme phase with which GAMBETTA seems to have identified himself. It is the old quarrel of 1848 in embryo again. Let us hope that the men to whom France will confide her destinies may have profited sufficiently by bitter experience to avert the possibility of the conflict having an issue similar to its predecessor.

The Troy Times publishes another very sensible article on the causes of misgovernment in great cities. We reprint it elsewhere, and recommend it to the careful consideration of our readers. Until honest people condescend to take a more active interest in the affairs of their own City, they must expect to be saddled with enormous taxation, and with rulers of the class from which TWEED and SWEENY have been drawn. The change will come some day, and in the meanwhile the public will be stimulated to exertion by such insults as the erection of a statue in one of their principal thoroughfares to W. M. TWEED.

Amusements—Notes for Today.

Matinées occur today at all the theatres. "Ours" will be acted at Wallack's, the bill in the evening having "The Clandestine Marriage" for its subject. Miss MARIE KREBS' fourth and last musical matinée is to take place at Steinway Hall. At Association Hall the usual Saturday concert will introduce Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. W. J. HILL, Fr. [illegible], Miss LENA LUCKHARDT, and Signor ANTONIO L. MORA. The Philharmonic concert at the Academy will be the great attraction tonight.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, the celebrated organist of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, will play, and Messrs. MOXON, ROCKWOOD, BAIRD and CAMP will sing several pieces at the usual concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, today at 4 o'clock.

Lecture on Light, by Prof. Henry Morton.

Last night the Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost extent by an audience assembled to hear the last of a course of scientific lectures before the American Institute, the subject being "Light." The lecturer, Prof. MORTON, was introduced by Judge DALY, who congratulated the members of the Institute on the success of the course of lectures which had been given this Winter only as an experiment, and he announced that in future they would take a permanent place in the programme of the Institute. Prof. MORTON illustrated and demonstrated a few fundamental truths in the science of optics, such as the law of refraction, the operation of lenses, the structure of the eye and those phenomena known as subjective color and persistence of vision. The theory of refraction was set forth by illuminated diagrams. Shadows of living figures were thrown upon the screen, in which the audience were shown a pugilistic combat between a pigmy and a giant, and while the fight proceeded the pigmy would swell to gigantic proportions, while the giant diminished to a pigmy; then the figures, increased to the full height of the stage, would appear to fill the whole space in front of the audience, approaching the hall itself, and finally with a stride that defies description would step up through the roof of the Academy and disappear.

WASHINGTON.

Reckless Charge by a Democratic Paper—The President and the Repeal of the Test Oath—The Steam-ship Subsidy Bills—Movements of the Japanese Embassy—The New Currency—Position of the Appropriation Bills—The Income Tax Repeal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—One of the most striking instances of the utterly untruthful and reckless manner in which the President is assailed is given, this morning, by the *Daily Patriot*, of which JAMES E. HARVEY is editor. It publishes an editorial paragraph stating that "every effort has been made by the extreme wing of the Radicals to induce the President not to sign the bill repealing the test oath;" that "members individually and delegations have visited the White House for that purpose;" that "Gen. GRANT is a mere nose of wax in the hands of reckless politicians, and would obey this dictation if he did not think such a course ruinous to his interests;" "that, if he should sign it his signature would express no sentiments;" that "had he felt the least concern for the suffering six millions of the South who are relieved by the bill in question he would have returned it promptly with his signature yesterday, but that he refused to perform that plain duty, while he listened to suggestions of hostility to any form of conciliation." Now what shall be thought of an editor who makes such deliberate statements as these in the face of the following simple facts: that up to 12 o'clock of this day the Test Oath bill had not, in regular course of business, been presented by the Committee on Enrolled Bills to the President; that up to that hour not one single person had spoken to the President on the subject of the bill, either for or against its signature, and that consequently he had had no opportunity for acting upon it; and furthermore, that he approves the principle of the bill as in the direction of the policy he has adhered to himself, and will promptly sign it when presented.

THE JAPANESE VISITORS.

The members of the Japanese Embassy visited the Capitol today, and were presented to Speaker BLAINE and many other members of Congress in the Speaker's room. Subsequently they were escorted on to the floor of the House, and afterward to the Congress Library and the Senate, attracting universal attention wherever they appeared.

THE TEXAS SENATORSHIP.

Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, who has been elected United States Senator from Texas, is to succeed Hon. MORGAN C. HAMILTON in March next. Senator HAMILTON was elected nearly two years ago by the same Legislature, for the short and long terms. His opponents now declare that the election for the long term at that time was illegal and is therefore void; hence the election of Gen. REYNOLDS. Senator HAMILTON's friends hold the opposite opinion.

THE STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY BILLS.

The Steam-ship Subsidy bills were laid aside in the Senate, today, and the House bill pensioning the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 was taken up and concurred in, with amendments. The New-Orleans Steam-ship bill came up as unfinished business, after the morning hour, but it was evident at once that it would only hold its place by a hard struggle. Three or four matters of minor importance tried to obtain its place in vain, when Mr. DAVIS moved to postpone it for the Pension bill, on which he and other Senators have been seeking action for a long time. Many Senators took part in the discussion to postpone, and when the vote was taken it was carried by twenty-eight to twenty-four. This cannot be considered a test vote on the question of subsidies, because some who favor them would not seem to appear opposed to the Pension bill, which has been waiting so long for concurrent action. Still the steam-ship bills suffered, because it will require a vote to bring them again before the Senate, and other bills are pressing,—foremost among which is the Postal Codification bill, set down for consideration to-morrow. Quite a strong opposition to subsidy schemes in general arises from those whose hobby for reviving commerce is free trade in ships.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Subcommittee of the House Committee of Commerce are working indefatigably in the preparation of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. They have heard the appeals of hundreds of interested parties, and have nearly concluded their investigations. They hope to be able to report the bill next week.

THE GEORGIA REPRESENTATIVES.

Gov. BULLOCK having declined to issue a certificate in the case of the member of the House from the Second District of Georgia, the papers were today referred to the Committee on Elections for investigation and report.

THE NEW CURRENCY.

The Banking and Currency Committee this morning further considered the proposition providing for a reissue of national bank notes. The bill has not yet assumed positive shape, but upon the subject of transferring the printing of the notes to the Treasury Department the Committee are unanimous. It is proposed to provide that the new currency shall be printed on the peculiar paper over which the Government now has exclusive control, and on which the greenbacks and fractional currency are printed. One of the amendments agreed upon this morning was a provision requiring all national banks to stamp "counterfeit" across the face of any spurious note detected by them.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House spent the greater portion of its session today on the Naval Appropriation bill, without incident worthy of mention. To-morrow is to be devoted to the consideration of business from the Committee on Territories.

LANDHOLDERS UNDER THE PRE-EMPTION LAW.

Mr. JULIAN's House bill, which seeks to strengthen the title of persons holding land under the Pre-emption law, was before the Senate Committee on Public Lands. Today considerable diversity of opinion exists among the members of that Committee concerning the merits of the bill, and the drawing out of this diversity was the only result of the consideration.

THE WASHINGTON PUBLIC PARK QUESTION.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has offered an amendment to an appropriation bill to provide for the establishment of a public park in this city. This amendment provides that the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Gen. MICHLER, shall offer a premium of $1,000 for the best plan presented for forming into a continuous public park the grounds west of the Capitol, to the river and south of the White House. This includes the Botanical Garden, the Smithsonian, the Agricultural and the Monument grounds, and is substantially the tract laid out for a park in the original plan of the city, and designated in that plan as "The Mall." The amendment provides further for the sale of certain public reservations and parks, and parts of reservations, to defray the cost of carrying out the plan which shall be selected. To secure the early beginning of the work without resorting to forced sales of these reservations, $100,000 is to be drawn from the Treasury, to be replaced from the proceeds of these sales when effected. The portion of Judiciary-square north of E-street, is among the grounds designated for sale. The Committee also renews the attempt which it made last year to secure an appropriation of $500,000 to begin the erection of a building for the State Department, and an appropriation for enlarging the Capitol grounds on the east.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has reported the Executive, Legislative and Judicial bill to the Senate, and it has been printed. Mr. COLE will call for its consideration very soon. The Committee is now engaged on the Indian Appropriation bill. It is comparing the appropriations made by the bill on its course from the House with the requirements of the treaties which they are designed to carry out, and many amendments will be the result. In some cases considerable reductions will be made, and all appropriations whose amount is not determined by law or treaty, are carefully scrutinized and cut down, with a view to leave no margin for Indian agents and contractors.

THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The Conference Committee of the two Houses of Congress on the right of the Senate under the Constitution to originate the bill to repeal the income tax, is holding a meeting at the residence of Mr. HOOPER this evening. It is understood that there is no prospect of an agreement of the Committee, as the members on the part of each of the Houses are firm in holding to opposite opinions, and have legal opinions and precedents on which they rely. These precedents will be carefully compared and discussed, however, and other meetings than the one to-night are anticipated.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PATENT OFFICE DECISIONS.

Considerable interest was manifested at the Patent Office, today, in the hearing of an argument delivered by Mr. FISHER, late Commissioner of Patents, on the question of abandonment, as restricted by the new Patent law of July, 1870—this being the first case brought before the Office under the law. He argued in behalf of the claims of GRAY & HOVEY against the Rubber Tip Pencil Company, claiming that the new law, as applied to abandonment, placed rejected cases which had been rendered under it in the same position they held in the first application. Gen. DUNCAN, the present Acting Commissioner, took the papers but reserved his decision. Among the persons present were Ex-Commissioner FOOTE, Mr. ALLERTON, of New-York, the President of the Goodyear Rubber Company; Mr. HOVEY, of New-York, the President of the Goodyear Pencil Company.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS OF THE YEAR.

It appears by official data that the number of foreign passengers who arrived in this country during the year ending with December last was 364,819—their destination being as follows: New-York, 224,886; Massachusetts, 24,217; California, 12,742; Oregon, 1,806; Maryland, 8,872; Texas, 551; Florida, 470; Pennsylvania, 5,079; Connecticut, 15; Rhode Island, 10; Michigan, 265; Washington Territory, 136. These passengers included 145,497 from Great Britain, 83,583 from Germany, 14,136 from Sweden and Norway, 11,583 from China, 26 from Africa, 48 from Japan, 2 from Asia, and 1 from India.

REWARD FOR SERVICE DURING THE WAR.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have reported a bill appropriating $5,000 in full satisfaction of the claim of Miss ANNA ELLA CARROLL, of Maryland, for services in furnishing valuable information to the War Department during the late rebellion, and for preparing certain useful publications during the same period upon an understanding with the War Department. Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, in a letter to Senator HOWARD, states that in or about the 30th of November, 1861, Miss CARROLL called on him as Assistant Secretary of War, and suggested the propriety of abandoning the expedition, which was then preparing to descend the Mississippi River, and adopt, instead, the Tennessee River, and handed to him the plan of a campaign, which plan he submitted to the Secretary of War, and its general ideas were adopted.

CABRAL IN SAN DOMINGO.

Late accounts from San Domingo verify those previously received, that CABRAL's forces are small in number, owing to desertions and other causes; and it is further stated that he occasions but little, if any trouble, to the Government.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECOND RECEPTION.

The second reception of the President and Mrs. GRANT, to-night, was attended by a brilliant and fashionable crowd, numbering several thousands, among which were many persons distinguished in official and civil life here. Mrs. GRANT was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Secretary FISH and Mrs. Ex-Gov. MORGAN, of New-York. The Vice-President and Mrs. COLFAX, a number of Senators and their wives, several foreign Ministers, a number of distinguished army and navy officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and others, paid their respects to the President and Mrs. GRANT during the evening.

THE CABINET RUMORS.

Rumor is still busy in asserting that several members of the Cabinet will be superseded by the first of March, but those gentlemen having been separately interrogated by their friends, yesterday and today, disclaim any knowledge whatever of such changes; and, so far as is known from other executive sources, there is no present prospect of a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

James H. Coggeshall, to be United States Marshal for Rhode Island; Samuel R. Harlow, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New-York; Ebenezer J. Wells, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado; Joseph W. Fisher, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Capt. Dominick Lynch, on the retired list of the navy, to be Captain on the active list; Commander Samuel R. Franklin, to take his original position as Commander.

PROPOSED NEW MARKET.

The Wants of the Long Island Farmers—Meeting of Property-Owners of the Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards.

A meeting of the property-holders of the Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards was held at Jefferson Hall, in Avenue A, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, last evening, Mr. J. SCHILLING in the chair. The object of the meeting was to express sympathy and offer co-operation with the Long Island farmers in their efforts to obtain suitable market accommodation for the transportation and sale of their market produce in this City.

Mr. SCHILLING, in an address, spoke of the space in the rear of and surrounding the Eighteenth Ward Market, as a good depot for the farmers. He stated that the Controller had guaranteed the vacant lots in the rear of the market for that purpose.

It was resolved that a committee of five and the Chairman be appointed to accompany the Committee of the Eighteenth Ward Market Association on their visit to Jamaica, L. I., next Monday. The Committee appointed consists of Messrs. Charles Heckman, John Keck, William Worth and James Trainor, together with the Chairman.

Market Accommodations in the Twenty-First Ward.

A meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward was held at Glass' Hall, No. 216 Thirty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, last evening, Mr. JOHN SHAUGNESSY in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Col. W. H. FARRAR and Mr. G. PULLMAN. Col. FARRAR said that the object of the meeting was to get at something conclusive and decisive, to aid the Long Island farmers to find a place to dispose of their produce. He said that the meeting was not called in the interest of any property-holders, but that it might be well for the farmers to direct their attention to the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, which offered excellent accommodations, and was also convenient to the up-town Long Island ferries.

Mr. PULLMAN said that the subject was one which interests every one that buys a pound of butter or a head of cabbage. He was opposed to "middlemen." Butter can be traced sometimes through six hands before it reaches the consumer from the producer. Let there be, he said in conclusion, as many producers as possible, brought directly in contact with the consumer.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In view of the fact of the differences now existing between the produce dealers of Long Island and the municipal market authorities of this City, and with knowledge of the fact that said dealers have no proper facilities for the sale and disposition of their produce, and in order to further the interests of both producer and consumer, be it

Resolved, That the citizens of the upper portion of New-York cordially tender their hearty aid and co-operation to the Long Island dealers, in an endeavor to establish a suitable location for supplying the consumers of this City with their daily wants; and

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to present the sense of this body to the Long Island producers.

Messrs. JOHN SHAUGNESSY, JOHN GLASS and Col. W. H. FARRAR were appointed the Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

Personal.

Hon. Nathaniel Paige and Gen. Pleasonton, of Washington; Hon. James Cowen, of Tennessee; Judge Spencer, of Syracuse, and M. J. Ward, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gen. E. S. Peirce, of Michigan; Hon. L. B. Church, of Montana; Chas. Wendell, of Albany; Col. Bates, of the United States Army, and W. H. Hibbert, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Lieut.-Commander E. B. Batcheller, of the United States Navy, and Dr. Geo. B. Linderman, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Kenyon, of Colorado, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. R. C. Dodge, of the United States Army, and W. G. Whitely, of Delaware, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. Walter McQueen, of Schenectady, and R. R. Riordan, of South Carolina, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

Marriage of the Daughter of Ex-Minister Motley—Scenes in an English Country Church—The Attendance.

On the 18th of January the Motley-Sheridan wedding, which has been so long talked of, took place at Frampton, in Dorsetshire, England. The London *Morning Post* of the 19th gives the following account of the event:

"Yesterday was solemnized at Frampton, in Dorsetshire, the marriage between Mr. ALGERNON SHERIDAN, second son of Mr. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, and Miss MARY LOTHROP MOTLEY, second daughter of the distinguished author and historian, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America. The celebration of the event was appointed to take place in the village church, which was decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers, while arches similarly ornamented were erected from distance to distance along the road by which the bridal party were to pass from the Park of Frampton to the sacred building.

THE CHURCH.

The little church is not without historic interest, independent of its intrinsic beauty. It is said to have been erected in the reign of EDWARD III., and the nave, which is coupole-roofed, is adorned with square panels, showing the device of the rose and sun belonging to King EDWARD IV., the said panels painted alternately gold and azure. The pulpit, which is of carved stone, is of great antiquity, as are many of the monuments and brasses contained within the walls, perpetuating the memory of the ancient family of the BROWNES, from which Mrs. SHERIDAN is descended. A curious effigy of Sir JOHN BROWNE, in complete armor, with his wife, JANE FOREMAN, A. D. 1627, is among the tombs. A rich modern font, presented by Mr. SHERIDAN's sister, the Duchess of SOMERSET, stands near the south door; and from time to time during a long series of years Mr. SHERIDAN has repaired and beautified this ancient structure, terminating his labor of love with the recent entire restoration of the south aisle, and an exact repetition of the old oak roof with its gold and azure roses. Windows of stained glass, in remembrance of two of Mr. SHERIDAN's brothers, of his mother, (erected by the late Countess of GIFFORD,) of Mrs. SHERIDAN's uncle and father, and lately another of extreme beauty, presented by Hon. Mrs. NORTON, in memory of her eldest son, FLETCHER NORTON, (designed and executed by FRIES, of Vienna,) add to the rich and solemn appearance of the church. It has also a feredos of colored and inlaid marbles in the best possible style. In former times the spot now occupied by the family-seat of Frampton Court was the site of a priory; a cell to the Abbey of St. Stephens, at Caen; and King HENRY IV., in the sixth year of his reign, recites a charter of RICHARD I. confirming to that Abbey, as donations of King WILLIAM and Queen MAUD, the two manors of Frampton and Bincombe.

THE WEDDING PARTY AND CEREMONIES.

Through these scenes—and with as little thought as possible, we should apprehend, of their memorable or monkish associations—the bridal party of yesterday wended its way to the rural church. No "setting down at the doors" being possible to carriages, the successive groups passed through the churchyard in gay attire on foot, protected by a carpet from the damp sod. Five bridesmaids in pink silk dresses, with overskirts of white silk grenadine, trimmed with white silk fringe, and tiny bonnets of white tulle with pink roses and tulle veils, attended the bride: Miss HELEN SHERIDAN, sister of the bridegroom; Miss SUSAN MOTLEY, sister of the bride; Miss RUSSELL STURGIS, together with a very juvenile bridesmaid, the Hon. MARCIA BAMPFYLDE, grandchild of Mrs. SHERIDAN, and the daughter of Lord and Lady POLTIMORE, and Miss CARLOTTA NORTON, granddaughter of Hon. Mrs. NORTON. The bride was attired in white satin, with unusually rich Brussels lace veil and double flounces, orange-flower wreath, and diamond ear-rings and necklet. The group of relatives and friends seemed to set Winter at defiance, to judge by the beauty of the shimmering light silks and shawls of various colors that were displayed on the occasion. The bride was given away by her father, and Mr. T. KIRK SHERIDAN, the bridegroom's brother, acted as 'best man.'

Previous to the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. RICHARD TUDOR, vicar of Frampton, the village choir of children sang a wedding hymn; they sang also the choral responses during the service. The party then returned to Frampton Court, where a splendid breakfast had been provided. The inevitable appearance of one of Gunter's wedding cakes was, as usual, hailed with much glee, and, in compliment to the bride's nationality, it was ornamented with the American colors. The union just formed brings the young lady a host of connections among some of the first families in Great Britain, and certainly, on the other side, no prouder descent can be boasted than she herself lays claim to, being the daughter of one of the most distinguished men, in his double capacity of author and diplomatist, who ever came from America to our shores.

THE HONEYMOON.

The newly-wedded pair left Frampton Court in the afternoon to spend the honeymoon at Poltimore Park, one of the country seats of the bridegroom's brother-in-law, Lord POLTIMORE. Mr. MOTLEY and his family will shortly proceed to the Hague, by invitation, we believe, from the Queen of the Netherlands, who has placed a residence at their disposal for the Winter. Meanwhile a more cheerful closing scene to his present residence among us could scarcely be imagined than the picturesque bridal of his accomplished and amiable daughter with one of the SHERIDAN family, whose name, like his own, has been rendered illustrious by superior talent and continued literary distinction."

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, Feb. 3, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.07	48	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.90	44	S.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	29.35	31	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.72	35	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.06	40	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.55	28	....	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago	30.02	35	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	40	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.98	35	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne	29.16	30	N.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.95	30	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	30.09	23	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.16	69	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.18	41	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.17	48	....	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.02	32	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala.	30.30	63	N.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.17	43	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.21	64	S.	V. gentle.	Clear.
New-York	29.62	33	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	29.96	22	....	Calm.	Clear.
Oswego	29.61	39	N.W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.77	42	S.W.	V. gentle.	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.01	39	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	29.26	27	N.W.	High.	Snow.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.72	32	W.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.12	50	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.09	43	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.05	16?	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.03	31	S.W.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Washington	29.82	46	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N.C.	30.01	46	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-London	29.51	38	S.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Norfolk	29.57	47	S.W.	Very brisk.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Exiles of Erin—Interview with a Colored Delegation.

The Fenian exiles during the forenoon of yesterday spent their time very quietly. In the afternoon many private individuals and friends of the I. R. B. made long calls and were very desirous of holding long conversations with such of the released as were willing to be thus interviewed. At a later hour JOHN SAVAGE, J. BARRY, and Gen. MILLEN called on behalf of the Executive Council of the Brotherhood, and had a long interview with the exiles in private. The result of the deliberations of this conclave was kept a profound secret. Afterward a colored delegation from the Eighth Ward came to pay their respects and to congratulate O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his brethren on their freedom, and to propose a basis of organization in the future for the perpetuation of liberty. This brought the afternoon to a close, and the gentlemen went to dinner, having for their guest JOHN MITCHEL. In the evening, it was proposed to prepare a suitable reply to the Working Men's International Association, whose address, with the reply, will be given to the Press today.

The Mysterious Assassin Again.

The assassin who for the last few weeks has kept the Eastern District in terror, appears to have transferred the scene of his operations to the Fifth and Sixth Wards. On Thursday night two young ladies were attacked by him, but were not seriously injured.

The Tunnel Troubles.

Last night the legal representatives of the Erie Railway Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, went to Washington to examine witnesses in the matter of the tunnel troubles. Mr. LEON ABBETT represents the Erie Company, and Messrs. JACOB VANATTA and COURTLANDT PARKER the Delaware and Lackawanna. They will examine Judge J. P. BRADLEY, who was the counsel of Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS; Mr. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, who was formerly a director of the Erie Company, and others. A new motion will be made before the Chancellor, on Tuesday next, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, asking for a modification of the recent order respecting the use of the tunnel.

Duty of Good Citizens—The Fruits of Misgovernment—Shall We Have Reform?

From the Troy Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES very clearly points out the difficulties in the way of municipal reform. We elsewhere print its forcible presentation of the case. The subject affords food for serious thought. Are free institutions to prove a failure as applicable to large cities? Are they adapted only to a sparse population and a virtuous people? Now, it must be admitted, is the trial crisis which is to decide the question.

It is a lamentable fact that those who have most at stake seem to take the least interest in governmental affairs. It is difficult to get them to move at all in political enterprises, or engage in any service for the working out of municipal reform. They sneer at politics and politicians. They will not attend the primary political meetings. These are left to the management of the few, or to be run by the most irresponsible persons. Many of our best citizens can hardly be persuaded to come out and vote at the elections. The results of this state of things are before us, bad government follows. Power is placed in unworthy hands. Municipal maladministration becomes bolder and bolder. It robs without mercy. It levies enormous taxes upon the people. It establishes rings to invade the elective franchise and put all law at defiance. Look at the Government of New-York City today. It is in the hands of bold, bad men, who steal without compunction and by the million. Look at the tendency of government in all our cities. It is in the same direction. Consider the prodigality and corruption that seem to have full sweep at Albany in the Government of the State. We see that expenses have been increased about one-half, or to the amount of $250,000 in the departments alone since 1865, whereas from a depreciation of values and the appreciation of currency they should have been largely reduced. We see a loss to the people of more than $2,000,000 in a single year—a loss which must be made up by direct taxation—on account of the mismanagement of the canals and the squandering of their revenues. And now, returning to the subject of municipal governments, we find a still worse state of affairs. Tammany draws from $23,000,000 to $25,000,000 from the taxpayers of New-York on account of City Government. At least $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 of this is stolen and divided among the Ring and its workers of fraud and iniquity. The amount is more than one-third the entire cost of the ordinary expenditures of the Government of the United States! This for the Metropolis. And here, in our own city, we find municipal and county expenditures vastly increased over the highest amounts of even war times. More than $600,000 of taxes this year, equal to $18 a head for every person residing within the city limits!

And yet those most concerned submit like lambs to the slaughter. They do nothing for reform. They will have nothing to do with politics. They allow the political juggernaut to run right on crushing everything before it. Scolding is no use; only absolute suffering, with want and beggary, or imminent personal danger to life itself, can move the respectable classes of all parties to assert their rights. And when that time comes, may it not be too late! That is the question.

The NEW-YORK TIMES very clearly sums up the difficulties of the situation. Men, honest men, too, will stick to party, even in our municipal contests that ought to be entirely free from the general partisan issues which really have no bearing whatever upon local government. This is all wrong. It is putting power into the hands of political rings, and the people have to bleed for it.

If we could get the honest men to act together for their own interests, subordinating partisan passion to the public good, great and radical reforms might be worked out in municipal government this very year. Expenditures might be reduced one-third at least, rents would be largely diminished as the result, all the expenses of city living greatly lessened, and more prosperous times follow. Besides all this, a check would be put upon the political demoralization that is threatening everything like integrity, and the security of the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights. Who doubts it?

Honest citizens may, if they will, enforce reform. Will they do it? The New-York TIMES tells them how it may be done. Or, submitting quietly to fearfully augmenting evils, will they allow self-government to go down in corruption and lose all themselves in the disaster thus virtually invited?

A new journal, devoted to the discussion of subjects connected with life insurance, has just been started. The first number promises well, and will be found worth the attention of all persons who have insured their lives, or think of doing so. Its editor, Mr. SIDNEY ASHMORE, is a man of high character and his abilities will enable him to produce a journal at once interesting and valuable.

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) has again received a large supply of foreign publications. The *Graphic* is, as usual, a very fine number, and the *Illustrated London News* has some striking pictures from the seat of war. *Punch*, *Nature*, the *Academy*, and the *Saturday Review* will also be found on BRENTANO's counters.

Whitman's Jujube for the Throat.—They are splendid. Sold at DITMAN & CO.'S, and other leading druggists. 25 cents a box.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Sunday edition of the daily NEW-YORK TIMES is now the best family paper, and the most attractive to the general reader, published in the City.

It contains all the foreign and domestic news of the day in an intelligent form, and without being "padded out" by sensational head lines, and comments introduced in New-York.

It gives a full and complete summary of European news received by the latest mails, and carefully prepared for this paper.

The most interesting topics in the week's exchanges are described in the "Notes and Comments," which have for some time been a special feature of the journal.

There is always at least one attractive story in each issue, and very often two, besides copious LITERARY SELECTIONS from the best books and magazines, adapted to the taste of all classes of readers. In these extracts, as in all other departments of the journal, care is taken that nothing shall appear which may not be read by young and old of both sexes.

It always contains several original articles at times on curious and always on interesting subjects, written by able writers and in an attractive style.

Also readable letters from some of our correspondents abroad; the home and foreign theatrical news and gossip of the week; notes on Fine Arts in the City, editorial articles and notes in a great part on social topics, &c., &c.

There is more to read in this paper, and a greater variety of carefully prepared original matter, than in any other publication issued in this City.

See the copy for Sunday next as a specimen.

Advertisers will find this the best medium for bringing their notices under the attention of families, as it has a large circulation among the most intelligent classes. Advertisers will send in their notices before 8 this evening to insure proper classification.

Those who have read the Sunday issues of the TIMES need not to be reminded of the fact that they are richly worth buying. They are free from the sensational and otherwise objectionable features that are too common in Sunday papers, and they contain a most judicious and pleasing selection of the best things in current periodical literature, excellent stories, able discussions of social, moral, and religious questions, and fresh and lively pictures of most interesting phases of life in the Metropolis. The paper is a model of good arrangement and good taste, and presents nothing that should be kept out from the family circle, while it has something to please all healthy tastes.—*The Evening Mail.*

The Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES has become one of the best papers published in the City.—*The Commercial Advertiser.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

What is More Common or Distressing than a Bilious attack? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists.

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MARRIED.

FOSDICK—DATER.—On Thursday, 2d February, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, C. BALDWIN FOSDICK, to CARRIE E., daughter of Hiram B. Dater.

LEA—SERGEANT.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871, at the Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, N. Y., by Rev. W. T. Wilson, RICHARD M. LEA, to SERENA E., youngest daughter of William Sergeant.

LITCHFIELD—SANDS.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Feb. 2, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., assisted by Rev. Benjamin Paddock, D. D., EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD to MADELINE M. SANDS, all of Brooklyn.

SEAWALL—HILTON.—On Monday, Jan. 30, by Rev. Dr. A. B. Carter, J. G. SEAWALL, of New-York, to C. ELIZABETH HILTON, of Yonkers.

STURGES—KEECH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, AUGUSTUS W. STURGES to ISABELLA V., only daughter of Thomas T. Keech, all of this City.

DIED.

AVERILL.—On Feb. 2, AUGUSTIN, son of the late Augustin Averill, of this City, in the 19th year of his age.
Funeral from the house of his cousin, J. Thompson Young, No. 143 East 38th-st., on Saturday, 4th inst., at 3½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BONNEL.—At Summit, N. J., Thursday morning, Feb. 2, of diphtheritic croup, ELOISE, daughter of Jonathan and Emily L. Bonnel, aged 3 years and 5 months.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BRAGG.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1871, after a long and painful illness, ALEXIS BRAGG, in the 63d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 167 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 1 P. M.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

BURNS.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, THOMAS C. BURNS, aged 51 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, John D. Willard Lodge, F. & A. M., and the New-York Firemen's Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 225 East 15th-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Rondout, Rochester, N. Y., and Charleston, S. C. papers, please copy.

BURTNETT.—On Friday, 3d inst., at the residence of his son, William, No. 12 Cottage-place, DANIEL BURTNETT, in the 76th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y., for interment.

BRYMER.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, MARIA BRYMER, aged 63 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 135 Bond-st., on Sunday, at 1 P. M.

BRUSH.—At his residence, in Williamsburg, L. I., Jan. 31, after a protracted illness, JESSE BRUSH.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 172 2d-st., Williamsburg, on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

COMSTOCK.—At Glen Echo, Oakland, Cal., on Wednesday, Jan. 18, HELEN H., wife of Charles C. Comstock, and daughter of Jonathan Hunt, born in New-York City, aged 31 years, 5 months and 7 days.
☞ New-York and Springfield papers please copy.

FRAZEE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, ABRAHAM, aged six months and sixteen days; also, on Friday, Feb. 3, DAVID C., aged six months and eighteen days, infant sons of Abraham and Amelia Frazee.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of their parents, No. 22 Commerce-st.

GARDNER.—At Vevay, Switzerland, on the 16th January, CHARLES P., son of Albert and Lavinia Augusta Gardner, in the 10th year of his age.

HAMERSLEY.—At her residence in Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 1, ADELAIDE M. ODILE BRANDEGEE, wife of Andrew S. Hamersley, and daughter of the late Jacob Brandegee, of New-Orleans, La.
Her funeral will be attended from St. Mary's Church, Norwalk, on Monday, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives from New-York may reach the church by the 8 o'clock express train from 27th-st. The remains will be deposited in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New-York, at 4 o'clock the same day.

HEWETT.—Feb. 1, Dr. J. G. HEWETT, in the 58th year of his age.
The relatives, friends, and members of Covenant Lodge of I. O. O. F. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his residence, No. 248 East 40th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 11 A. M.

KIRK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM KIRK, aged 64 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Girard-av., near Juliet-st., West Morrisania, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 11½ A. M., without further notice.

McCORKINDALE.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 2, DUNCAN McCORKINDALE, formerly of Campbelltown, Scotland, aged 26 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 Park-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.
☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

McMILLAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, SUSIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Robert H. and the late Susan E. McMillan, aged 17 years and 10 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John Stanton, Jr., No. 412 West 22d-st., on Saturday.

MORNINGSTAR.—On Friday, Feb. 3, MARY, wife of Chas. Morningstar, in the 42d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 109 Second-place, Brooklyn, Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2½ P. M.
☞ Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville papers please copy.

ROGERS.—At Mamaroneck, Jan. 31, JAMES T. ROGERS, in the 65th year of his age.
The funeral services will be held at the Mamaroneck M. E. Church, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 12 M. Conveyances will meet the 9 and 11¼ A. M. trains from New-York.

MAMARO LODGE, No. 603 F. & A. M.—*Brethren*: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, to be held in the lodge-room on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of brother JAMES T. ROGERS. Members of adjacent lodges are invited to attend.
WM. M. GAMBLING, W. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Secretary.

STRYKER.—At Orange, N. J., on 3d inst., ELIZABETH V., wife of A. C. Stryker, and daughter of Thomas M. Vanderveer, aged 25 years.
Funeral on Saturday, the 4th inst., in the Reformed Church, Freehold, N. J., at 10½ o'clock.

STORMS.—On Friday, the 3d inst., SARAH STORMS, widow of Robert Storms, aged 48 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. Haley, No. 3 Essex-st., Jersey City.

SKINNER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., LL. D., senior Professor of the Union Theological Seminary of this City, in the 80th year of his age.
The funeral will take place on Saturday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park-av. and 35th-st.
The directors, Faculty and students of the Union Theological Seminary, members of the Presbytery of New-York, and the clergy generally of the City and vicinity, are specially invited to meet in the chapel of the church at 1 P. M.

WATSON.—On Monday, Jan. 30, Mr. JAMES WATSON, in the 46th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 315 Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., without further invitation.

WOODRUFF.—At Rahway, N. J., Friday morning, Feb. 3, JOANNA B., wife of John Woodruff, in the 87th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on St. Georges-av., on Monday, Feb. 6, at 2½ P. M. Carriages will meet the 12 and 1 o'clock trains from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAMBLERS EXPOSED!

READ TODAY'S GLOBE.

Owing to the immense demand for the article exposing gamblers and their tricks, which appeared in Monday's and Wednesday's GLOBE, its production is again compelled, and it will, for the third time, appear, with additions, in

TODAY'S GLOBE,

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

GAMBLERS EXPOSED!

THE MICROSCOPE—WHAT IT SHOWS US.

Rev. E. C. BOLLES will deliver his fourth and last lecture on *The Microscope and What it Shows Us*, at the Chapel of Our Father, Clermont-av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn,

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Tickets of admission, 50 cents.

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The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11½, and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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Foreign Mails to and From This City in One Year.

Eight Tons of Mails Every Week—Large Increase in Quantity a Consequence of the Cheap Postal System—The Increase and Decrease in the Mails Last Year—What the War Has Done—Comparison Between 1869 and 1870.

The actual extent of the business of the Post-office of such a city as New-York is but little known to those who daily drop into the letter-box a few letters for transmission to different parts of the world. Their own share therein is but trifling, but the aggregate shows very conclusively that "many a mickle makes a muckle." The yearly report of the Postmaster, which, for the year 1870, has just been prepared, discloses much valuable and interesting statistical matter relative to the nature and extent of the business of the Department.

In the matter of regular business and private correspondence, it might reasonably be supposed that outside events would make but a slight difference in the quantity of mail matter dispatched and received, but the returns show the reverse to be the case. Slight causes produce great results thereto. Internal troubles, changes in revenue, Government and other causes, which are, in reality, calculated to affect the domestic policy of a country, have a corresponding influence on their relations, business and private, with other countries.

The question of a system of cheap postage has been long talked of. An important step in this direction was taken with regard to foreign mails at the beginning of last year, and the returns of the year add another to the already existing strong proofs in its favor. The reduction in the rates of foreign postage has had the effect of greatly increasing the number of letters received and sent. The following is the annual report for 1870:

Mails Sent.	Number of Letters.	Amount of Postage.
British	3,340,455	$311,898 30
North German Union, direct	791,570	50,163 35
North German Union, via England	1,171,531	140,964 52
France	174,005	17,742 38
Belgium	48,069	5,195 50
Netherlands	73,738	7,873 50
Switzerland	122,880	15,009 60
Italy	72,971	7,702 15
Total Europe	5,795,220	$456,347 05
West Indies	488,209	52,295 96
Total sent	6,184,435	$508,643 02

The letters sent from New-York for foreign countries prove to be greater than those received, as is shown by the following table:

Mails received.	Number of Letters.	Amount of Postage.
British	3,026,626	$156,875 70
North German Union, direct	667,527	66,272 14
North German Union, via England	1,091,545	109,996 46
France, direct	70,549	7,055 50
Belgium	44,013	4,539 40
Netherlands	63,014	7,473 60
Switzerland	135,166	4,498 [illegible]
Italy	90,761	10,051 33
Total received from Europe	5,185,581	$467,071 10
West Indies	520,133	55,716 57
Total foreign mails received	5,715,714	$522,786 00

The vast increase in the foreign mail business done in the New-York Post-office will be seen by the following:

GRAND TOTAL.

	Number of Letters.	Amount of Postage.
Mails sent	6,184,435	$508,643 02
Mails received	5,715,714	522,786 00
Grand total of foreign mail matter received and distributed from New-York Post-office	11,900,149	$1,031,[illegible]

The immensity of these figures place them almost beyond comprehension, but this may be realized by considering the fact that in one year, allowing only a quarter of an ounce to each letter, and they will certainly average more than that, there have been received at the Post-office in New-York alone about ninety-three tons of foreign letters, which would require nearly one hundred double trucks, allowing each truck to carry a heavy load.

The difference between the amount of matter sent and received also demands a passing notice. Although the number of letters sent is greater than those received, the value of the postage thereon is less, which is explained by the postage from some foreign countries to New-York being greater than from New-York to them.

	Number of Letters.	Amount of Postage.
Mails sent	6,184,435	$508,643 02
Mails received	5,715,714	522,786 00
Excess sent over rec'd	468,721	
Excess of value in received over sent		$14,[illegible]

It must further be borne in mind that these statistics refer solely to foreign matter received in the New-York Post-office for distribution here or transmission abroad, and do not include mails from Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit and other cities, which dispatch direct mails that arrive here for shipment in sealed bags, and are sent through without being opened or entering into the reports of the New-York office. Closed mails from Canada also pass through New-York.

The foreign mail of New-York alone is nearly equal to that of the whole of the rest of the United States, which will give as a general total about $2,000,000 as the value of the postage on foreign letters to and from the United States and other countries. Such an exhibit shows with a startling force the vast extent and importance of the commercial and private interests existing between this and other countries.

A COMPARISON.

The steady growth of postal communication between the United States and foreign countries is shown by a careful comparison of the business of the Department in the year last past and the previous year. The statistics show a large increase in the number of letters, although in nearly all instances they show a decrease in amount of postage, which will be explained:

	British Letters.		Amount.
Sent 1869	2,392,050		$280,062 32
Sent 1870	3,340,455		311,898 30
Increase	948,395	Dec.	$68,299 33
Received 1869	1,985,314		282,476 47
Received 1870	3,026,585		156,875 70
Increase	1,043,271	Dec.	$45,600 77
Total increase	1,991,766	Dec.	$113,[illegible]

The vast increase in the number of letters sent to and received from Britain during the past year is explained by the fact that a large portion of the French and German mails have, during the war, been carried in English vessels, and have passed through England to their destination, from which England alone has reaped a prodigious benefit, which certainly might have accrued to the United States could the postal matter have been carried direct in American vessels. The great amount thus derived by England in consequence of the European war by carrying mail matter alone can be seen by glancing at the figures, which show an increase of nearly 2,000,000 letters sent and received during the year. The decrease in amount is owing to the reduction in the rate of postage, which was made at the beginning of the year, from twelve cents to six cents.

NORTH GERMAN UNION (VIA ENGLAND.)

Sent 1869	806,202		$81,400 60
Sent 1870	1,171,531		140,964 52
Increase	365,329		$59,563 92
Received 1869	680,307		$115,881 07
Received 1870	1,091,545		109,996 46
Increase	1,067,268		$113,549 31

The great increase in the quantity of mail matter for the North German Union, via England, is owing entirely to the fact already stated, that, in consequence of the war, the greater part of the matter could not go direct; and the fact that the increase in one year in letters sent, is greater than the total number sent the year before, shows conclusively the immense advantage derived by England. The increase in amount is not as great in proportion as in the number of letters, owing to a reduction in the rate of postage. The mails thus carried by England are conveyed in closed bags for transit, on which the British Post-office receives two and a half cents per ounce, and are transmitted by them across the channel to Belgium.

NORTH GERMAN UNION, (DIRECT.)

Sent 1869	1,181,564		$121,514 54
Sent 1870	791,570		50,163 35
Decrease	390,004		$71,350 19
Received 1869	971,875		$60,262 58
Received 1870	667,527		66,272 14
Decrease	304,048		$32,990 44
Total decrease	694,112		$104,340 63

The decrease in the mail by this line is apparent by the increase of the same mail via England, though from the figures it is evident there has been an actual increase in total quantity of mail matter conveyed between New-York and Germany amounting in number of letters to 343,154, and in value to $9,209 58.

FRANCE.

Sent 1869	766,671		$118,976 55
Sent 1870	174,005		17,742 38
Decrease	592,596		$99,233 71
Received 1869	655,632		101,083 79
Received 1870	70,549		7,055 50
Decrease	585,087		$94,028 29
Total decrease	1,177,653		$193,240 70

The great decrease in the amount of postal matter between New-York and France is, of course, chiefly owing to the war there, and offers a striking commentary upon the fearful effects of such barbarism. But many letters for France have been transmitted through England, affording another opportunity for John Bull to fill his already plethoric pocket.

BELGIUM.

Sent 1869	38,635		$5,652 90
Sent 1870	48,069		5,195 50
Increase	9,434	Dec.	$457 41
Received 1869	38,402		$5,440 [illegible]
Received 1870	44,013		4,539 40
Increase	5,611	Dec.	$902 [illegible]
Total increase in letters			15,045
Total decrease in amount			$1,349 [illegible]

The rate of postage to and from Belgium has been reduced one-third since the first of last year, which alone accounts for the increase in the number of letters, and the decrease in the amount of postage. A result that cannot but be satisfactory to all who favor a cheap postage system, and augurs well for the future increase in the business of the office.

NETHERLANDS.

Sent 1869	58,044		$9,700 70
Sent 1870	73,738		7,873 50
Increase	15,691	Dec.	$1,827 20
Received 1869	50,138		$8,273 75
Received 1870	63,014		7,473 60
Increase	12,876	Dec.	$797 [illegible]
Total increase	28,567	Dec.	$2,624 [illegible]

The increase in the number of letters to and from the Netherlands shows a like satisfactory improvement in the business done. The decrease in the amount is owing to the reduction in the rate of postage one-third. The difference shows a satisfactory improvement in business, even without the reduction in rate.

SWITZERLAND.

Sent 1869	104,468		$18,499 [illegible]
Sent 1870	122,880		15,009 60
Increase	18,102	Dec.	$3,[illegible]
Received 1869	118,022		$16,480 [illegible]
Received 1870	135,166		14,[illegible]
Increase	18,[illegible]	Dec.	$2,032 [illegible]
Total increase	36,[illegible]	Inc.	$[illegible]

The mail from Switzerland shows a good increase in the number of letters. The decrease in the amount of letters sent is owing to the rate of postage having been reduced from this country to Switzerland, while it does not show as great a decrease in proportion to the reduction, owing to postage on extra national letters.

ITALY.

Sent 1869	54,029		$8,150 60
Sent 1870	72,971		7,702 15
Increase	18,942	Dec.	$448 45
Received 1869	76,295		$11,546 [illegible]
Received 1870	90,761		10,051 33
Increase	14,466	Dec.	$1,495 [illegible]
Total increase	33,208	Dec.	$1,943 [illegible]

The decrease on the amount of the Italian mail is owing to the reduction of the rate of postage one-third of the original rate. The increase in the number of letters may be in part accounted for by the impetus thus given to correspondence between the two countries, but chiefly by the fact that by special arrangement with the British Post-office, mails for the East Indies, China, Japan and other places in the East go direct to Brindisi, in Italy, and are thence sent to the East Indies, thus affecting a saving of eight cents on every letter. The Italian mail is thus becoming of great importance, and is expected to so increase in a few years that it will exceed the total mails to Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland.

WEST INDIES.

Sent 1869	493,971		$61,191 71
Sent 1870	488,209		52,295 96
Increase	35,762		$8,895 75
Received 1869	560,339		$71,794 [illegible]
Received 1870	520,133		55,716 57
Decrease	37,206		$16,077 75
Total decrease	72,968		$24,973 [illegible]

The enormous decrease in the mails to and from the West Indies, which include the whole of South America and the islands of the Pacific, can only be accounted for by the continual state of civil war which has existed in those countries during the past year, and which, from the want of direct and certain means of communication with those countries, has affected the postal communication to the great extent shown by the above statistics, equaling fully twenty-five per cent. of the whole.

The following complete statistics will clearly demonstrate the great increase of the business of the past year over that of the year before, while the comparisons between the mails sent and received, for each year, will also prove that the greatest increase has taken place in the letters dispatched from New-York to Europe.

GRAND TOTALS.

Total sent 1869			5,[illegible]
Total received 1869			5,145,527
Excess of sent over received			[illegible]
Amount of postage sent 1869			[illegible]
Amount of postage received 1869			[illegible]
Number of letters sent 1870			[illegible]
Number of letters received 1870			[illegible]
Excess of sent over received			468,721
Amount of postage on sent 1870			$508,643 02
Amount of postage on received 1870			522,786 00
Excess of received over sent			$14,[illegible]
Sent 1869	$5,[illegible]		$794,[illegible]
Sent 1870	6,184,435		[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]	Dec.	$[illegible]
Received 1869	5,145,527		[illegible]
Received 1870	5,715,714		522,786 00
Increase	570,187	Dec.	$[illegible]
Grand total sent and received 1869	$10,[illegible]		$1,[illegible]
Grand total sent and received 1870	[illegible]		[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]

[illegible] They show, as a consequence, mainly [illegible] the reduction in the postal rates there has been an increase in one year of over 1,000,000 letters, with a decrease in the value of the postage of $350,000, or the amount of postage under the old rate on less than one-third the number increased, showing conclusively that while the reduction of the rate of postage has greatly increased the amount of postal matter, there has at the same time been a steady increase growing out of enlarged business and private correspondence. Under such circumstances it may fairly be presumed that in a short time the increase of foreign postal matter will form perhaps the most important item in the Post-office Department, and that the increase in the number of letters will more than balance the apparent loss in amount consequent upon the reduction of the rates. The prospective increase in these mails points to a prospective necessary increase in the number of mail steamers, and a proportionate increase in the aggregate amount paid for carrying. An important fact, which American ship-owners should take deeply to heart and give earnest consideration to.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

While the present rate has been reduced, the cost of transportation has undergone a like diminution. The mails leaving New-York for Europe are four weekly, by the following lines of steamers: Cunard, Inman, Williams & Guion and Kunhardt & Co. Each mail will average at least 4,000 pounds, or eight tons weight including printed matter. The cost of transportation was, in 1869, twenty cents per ounce for letters and six cents per pound for printed matter.

On the reduction of the postal rates at the commencement of last year, payment of the high rate of transportation [illegible] the previous year, was refused. The rate for sea postage was fixed at six cents per ounce for letters, and six cents per pound for printed matter. The steam-ship companies declined carrying the mails for that remuneration, and the Government was compelled to pay a proportionate amount for sea postage. The Government continuing to show a resolute front in the matter, WILLIAMS & GUION was the first to accede to the proposed reduced rate for transportation. WILLIAMS & GUION was quickly followed by the Bremen line, after which the Cunard and Inman lines agreed to carry the mails at the reduced rate of six cents an ounce for letters and six cents per pound for printed matter. Thus while the decrease in the value of letter postage actually allows for an increase in the number of letters of at least one-third of the total increase, the cost of transportation has been decreased upward of one-third, which in spite of the falling off in the amount, is in reality a gain to the New-York Post-office, the rates having been reduced only one-third, and in the case of the British, one-half the old rates.

NEWSPAPERS.

The printed mail matter is for the most part made up of newspapers, being chiefly daily and weekly New-York papers. Of the total quantity of mail matter of all kinds, the letters make up about one-third. The postal carriage of the printed matter, at six cents a pound, will alone amount to nearly $650 weekly. This prodigious amount of printed matter which is weekly sent from New-York by foreign mails includes nearly 100,000 copies of various New-York daily and weekly papers.

In the six months ending Dec. 31, 1870, there were 83,990 French newspapers received through the British Post-office, on which the United States collected two cents each on delivery, or $1,679 80, being the sole amount by which the United States has benefited in her postal system, in consequence of the war in Europe. While these figures show many startling realities with regard to the extent of the foreign postal service to and from New-York, which alone represents nearly one half of the foreign service of the United States, they show many humiliating circumstances, the chief of which is that this vast trade from a country claiming to be the equal of all others in commercial enterprise has to be contracted for with a rival Power.

Saengerfest Preparations.

The Fest Committee, formed by the Saengerbund societies, to make the arrangements for the twelfth general Saengerfest, announces that the various sub-committees have been fully organized. The musical portion of the festival will be under the direction of Messrs. PAUR and BERGMANN. The former will direct the vocal, and the latter the orchestral performances. The chief Bundes Dirigent, Mr. PAUR, and the Bundes President, Dr. HEIDENFELDT, will visit the various societies in this City and vicinity, during the present month, to examine what progress has been made in the rehearsal of the festival choruses, and a general rehearsal of these choruses is to be held in this City on the second of March. The ladies' choruses of the Liederkranz Society and singing academy are to participate in the reception concert. The Arion of Baltimore has informed the Committee that the Society intends to participate in the prize concert, for which five prize judges are to be appointed.

ESCAPE OF COL. ALEXANDER.

A Sharp Colonel and a Green Deputy-Marshal—Personating a Revenue Officer.

Col. JOHN ALEXANDER, a well-known resident of New-Orleans, personated a United States Internal Revenue officer in the Crescent City, and enjoyed the hospitality and consideration of several members of the Whisky Ring in that cosmopolitan municipality, on account of his liberal views on the subject of their repugnance to paying their whisky tax.

The Colonel's little game was discovered, and he made a flying trip to Boston, intending to proceed thence to Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of avoiding being bored by inquisitive United States deputy marshals; but his proposed trip to the Dominion was, unfortunately for him, interrupted by a prying detective, who insisted upon the gallant Colonel's being introduced to a United States Commissioner.

The Commissioner persuaded the Colonel that a trip to Canada during this cold weather would be most unseasonable, and that it would inure to the best interests of the Government for him to return to the balmy South, and there sacrifice his inclinations for travel by becoming "a frightful example" to point a moral in the cause of "revenue reform."

This appeal touched the Colonel's patriotism, and, attended by a United States Deputy Marshal as a body guard, he commenced his homeward journey. At Philadelphia, the chivalric Colonel and his faithful attendant occupied berths in a sleeping-car. The attendant was wooed and won by Morpheus. The Colonel was neither wooed nor won, and, on arriving in Wilmington, finding his faithful, &c., still sound asleep, and envying him his sweet repose, he thought he would take a "constitutional" walk in order to quiet his nerves. He found the exercise so pleasant that he walked too far to enable him to return in time to catch the train, and he sat down to muse upon the mutability of human affairs. The more he thought, the more he became convinced that he ought to go to Canada—in fact, that he had a mission there. He accordingly took the next train running North, and is now, probably, inspecting the fortifications of Quebec.

The "faithful attendant" did not awake from his slumbers until the train arrived at the Monumental City, and he was then astonished to find that the Colonel had vanished from "his little bed." The "faithful," who is the embodiment of simplicity, waited in Baltimore for the arrival of the next train, thinking that the Colonel had been left at Wilmington, and would come on by the following train; but he waited in vain, and is now wending his way home to the "Hub," a sadder, if not a wiser man.

STATEN ISLAND IMPROVEMENT.

Meeting of the Commission Yesterday—The Proposed Enactment Discussed.

At an adjourned meeting of the Staten Island Improvement Commission, held yesterday at their rooms in DUNCAN & SHERMAN'S banking-house, the Committee on Transportation and Inter-communication reported through its Chairman, Mr. M. J. WYETH. The report was accepted and laid over for consideration.

The following resolution, offered by A. PRENTICE at the last meeting, came up for consideration:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Commission it is not advisable to issue the bonds of Richmond County, or of the towns in said county, for the purpose of carrying out any of the improvements suggested, or to be suggested by this Commission, unless it be to pay for the land to be taken for the supply of water and the damages incident thereto, and the construction of ponds and the purchase and laying of water pipes.

Mr. WESTERVELT, of Castleton, moved as an amendment, that after the "towns in said county" the words be inserted "to an amount greater than $1,000,000 in all."

Mr. PRENTICE spoke against the amendment, favoring the payment for each step of the proposed improvements as it was completed.

Mr. BOWMAN, of Northfield, spoke firmly in favor of this amendment, and Mr. WESTERVELT said that the amendment was not a call for bonding, but only gave a general expression of opinion as to the limitation of possible bonding.

Mr. HORRWAGER, of Southfield, said that, as the matter legally stands, there being no limitation to the discount, perhaps it would be better to tax the county.

Mr. SIMONTON, of Castleton, remarked here that the amendment did not propose that the county should be bonded for one dollar, but that it shall not exceed $1,000,000.

Mr. PRENTICE arose and suggested that the amendment was in direct opposition to the resolution [illegible] "no bond," for water [illegible] amendment [illegible] $1,000,000 for [illegible]

Mr. WESTERVELT [illegible]

After a few remarks in favor of the amendment by Mr. J. D. DIX, of Middletown, the question was put, a division of the house [illegible] the yeas carried it.

The resolution was sent [illegible] [illegible] would be better to vote it down [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and discussed section by section.

Mr. PRENTICE moved that the Commission be increased to ten, or two members from each township.

Mr. WYETH moved as an amendment to add to these ten Commissioners "the Presidents for the time being of the several incorporated villages in the County of Richmond," thereby making their number sixteen.

Mr. SIMONTON objected on the ground that the bill would be damaged in the eyes of the Legislature by the appearance of a clause suggesting a partisan power.

Mr. NORVELL said that unless we disconnect this matter from the politics of the county, and the present local government, the business of this Commission will be seriously injured. The question was put and Mr. WYETH's motion was lost. Ballots for Commissioners for each town were taken with the following result: Middletown, J. D. Dix and William H. Duncan; Southfield, Samuel Barton and R. W. Cameron; Westfield, H. C. Seguine and B. Kreischer; Northfield, G. W. Jewett and G. Bowman; Castleton, R. B. Minturn and J. C. Greene.

The second and third sections were adopted.

Funeral of Charles H. Sweetser.

The funeral services over the remains of Mr. CHARLES H. SWEETSER, who died in Palatka, Fla., took place, yesterday afternoon, in the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, and were largely attended by the friends of the deceased and a few of the prominent journalists of the City. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who, in the course of his remarks, gave a brief sketch of Mr. SWEETSER, speaking of his career as a journalist in this City, and referring to the fact that he died a Christian. Among those who were present in the church were some of the gentlemen who had been associated with him in his editorial labor, in this City, several of his classmates at Amherst College, Rev. ASA W. CLARK, CHARLES D. ADAMS, MASON W. TYLER, ARTHUR W. TYLER and others. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sale of real estate made at the Exchange yesterday, (Feb. 3,) was effected by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., as follows: Premises No. 17 Morton-street, comprising a lot 25 feet front by about 105 feet in depth, upon which are erected two frame buildings; sold to E. W. ALBRECHT for $12,100. The sale was made under the direction of ROBERT H. DEBAUN, administrator of the estate of HENRY DEBAUN, deceased, by order of Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate. This same property was sold at auction in June last by Messrs. MULLER & Co., and then brought $11,350. The transaction yesterday was a resale made in order to clear a defect in the title. The purchaser in each instance was the same, but in the estimation of the public the property has appreciated in value. The only other business transacted at the Exchange was a sale by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, under the direction of FRANCIS M. BIXBY, receiver, of a patent, issued in November, 1869, to PHILIP DUNN and JAMES YATES, of Trenton, N. J., for a spinal spike with screw thread. The patent was sold to DANIEL JACKSON for $90.

At private sale, V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, have sold a gore lot on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, thirty feet north of Sixty-third-street, for $26,000. The lot has a front of eighty-two feet on the avenue, with an average depth of twenty feet. The terms of sale were two-thirds cash.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold one lot on the north side of Sixty-seventh-street, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $14,000, for which he has since been offered $15,000; also one lot on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, 25.6x100 feet, for $15,000.

Exchange Sales Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Premises s. s., No. 17 Morton-st., lot 25x about 105, with two frame buildings thereon, front and rear respectively ... $12,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FOUR-story house No. 30 Waverley-place, near Broadway, 22.4x50, with two-story extension; lot 123 feet deep. Apply to GEORGE L. NEVIUS, No. 11 South-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

J. DENHAM & CO., REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS, No. 266 WEST 23D-ST. First door east of 8th-av., New-York. J. DENHAM, J. B. WALLIS, G. W. MERCER, B. P. JAINE.

RENTS COLLECTED, HOUSES AND LOTS SOLD. FIRE INSURANCE. This business has been successfully conducted under its present management for nearly thirty years. We have large facilities and experience in conducting all transactions properly connected with real estate.

Especial attention is given to the COLLECTION OF RENTS—taking entire charge of property, attending to repairs, paying taxes and assessments, &c., thus relieving owners of numerous annoyances incident to owning real estate in this City.

REFERENCE to more than one hundred landlords, for some of whom we have had property in charge for over twenty years. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—FOR SALE UNDER THE DIrection of Henry Rosenblatt, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, the well-known and first-class premises known as the Allemania Club-house, situated No. 16 East 16th-st., south side, between Union-square and 5th-av., a four-story brick building, 37.6 feet in width, and 101 feet in depth; it covers the entire lot; complete with club-rooms, restaurant, theatre, concert-room, which rents for $120 per night, &c. This is a first-rate chance, as it is splendid, improved property, and the most desirable location in the City for business purposes. For further particulars apply to HENRY ROSENBLATT, No. 485 Broadway.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York. Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-finished, brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 40th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,000; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, in 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. For particulars and permit apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF store and tenement property on 4th-av. near 125th-st., price low; terms easy. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 62 Nassau-st.

$14,000.—SULLIVAN-ST.—LARGE house and lot; easy terms. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 335 Broadway.

CHAS. MACKAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, THIRTY-two lots, with elegant mansion, stable, &c., on 5th-av., Carroll and Macomb sts., and adjacent to Prospect Park; will be divided to suit purchasers; is one of the most eligible sites in the City of Brooklyn for a school, church, or public institution; commands fine view of the Bay, Staten Island and New-Jersey, &c. Also, four lots, fronting the Circle on Prospect Park, on 5th-av. and Douglass-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$1,000 CASH, $3,550 MORTGAGE—House all improvements, Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, E. D. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 335 Broadway.

ST. MARK'S-PLACE—SMALL HOUSE and five lots, elegant place, $25,000. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 335 Broadway.

COLUMBIA-ST., BETWEEN CLARK and Pierrepont, furnished brick house, $200 per month. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 335 Broadway.

WILLOUGHBY-AV.—THREE-STORY and basement house, bay window, $9,500. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 335 Broadway.

PORTLAND-AV., BETWEEN DE KALB and Lafayette, elegant brown-stone house; all improvements. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 335 Broadway.

ST. MARK'S-PLACE, NEAR NEW-YORK-av., very large house, ten lots of ground. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 335 Broadway.

MONTAGUE-ST., NEAR CLINTON, ELEgant brown-stone house; all improvements. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 335 Broadway.

COURT-ST.—ENTIRE BLOCK, $20,000; EASY terms. S. G. McCOTTER, No. 335 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, SOMMERVILLE,
ROSELLE, CLINTON,
WESTFIELD, BLOOMSBURG, &c.,

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

A DELAWARE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—135 acres, near Milford, in healthy and pleasant neighborhood; good two-story house, 3,000 peach-trees, apple and pear orchards, five acres of small fruits, all in bearing. Price $10,000, half cash. Apply to owner, R. B. UNDERHILL, Milford, Del.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address E. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY—TO LET—THE SPAcious double marble store and basement, No. 588 Broadway, 25x200 feet, suitable for wholesale business. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

MUST BE SOLD.—A STORE ON GREENwich-st., near Duane, 25x80, price $28,000; four lots and large brick edifice, one block from Union-square, 84x98, price $85,000. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 163 Broadway, Commissioner for all the States.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.—over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x100) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, NOS. 636 AND 638, extending through to Crosby-st.; also, house, No. 726 Broadway, opposite to Waverley-place, to let or lease. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES ON THE second floor of No. 163 Broadway; heated by steam; ready for immediate occupancy; $400 to $700. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 FEET; rent low; near Broadway. Apply on the premises, No. 60 White-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give special attention to the leasing of stores and dwellings. Parties having such to lease during the coming season and desirous of engaging our services, will oblige by sending a memorandum to our office at an early day as we are now making up our Spring catalogue. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 13 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 30 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 236 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A NEW factory, with 200-horse water-power; foundry, dwelling-houses, boarding-house, farm, &c.; within 40 miles of New-York, near Harlem Railroad. Particulars at EMPIRE S. M. CO., No. 204 Bowery, N. Y.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 126 East 19th-st., near Irving-place. Inquire of A. R. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay-st., or No. 10 East 41st-st.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE AND BARroom. Apply at No. 81 Cortlandt-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR LEASE FOR FIVE years, with early possession, a three-story and attic high-stoop house, in perfect order, not less than 22 feet wide, between 28th and 40th sts., 6th and Park avs.; neighborhood of Park-av. preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 3,712, City.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 3,918 Post-office.

A CORNER BETWEEN 3D AND 5TH avs. and 14th and 42d sts. wanted for business purposes. Address, stating locality and terms, ECKE, Box No. 114 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 M., AT THE EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 23D-ST., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH HAIGHT, DECEASED.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The four-story brown-stone house, with high stoop and fine basement, and all the modern improvements, No. 149, north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lot, 20 feet by half the block; house, 20 by 55 feet; title perfect; $17,000 can remain on mortgage.

N. B.—Two mirrors will be sold separately from the house.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

F. R. SHERMAN, Executor, No. 54 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey. In the matter of THE ELIZABETHTOWN STEAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises heretofore occupied by said Bankrupt Corporation at Elizabethport, N. J., on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire valuable real estate of said Corporation, consisting of:

1st.—A tract comprising twelve lots between Water and South sts., 147x280 feet, with fronts on both streets.

2d.—The saw-mill property, including lock, canal and basins, with ample yard-room and sheds for storage. The mill is fully equipped, of large capacity, and in condition for immediate operation. This property has a frontage on the Elizabeth Creek of about 270 feet, with substantial and capacious docks; the mill has been profitably operated for years, and controls an extensive and lucrative trade.

3d.—The wheel factory, a plot of ground on 1st-st., 175x120 feet, with two substantial frame-work shops, 32x83 and 32x53 feet, well adapted for wood work of any description.

4th.—The Spoke Mills, consisting of a plot of ground 270x275 feet, with front on the creek of about 270 feet, on which are substantial docks with sufficient water for vessels of 300 tons. The buildings consist of a new frame factory with slate roof, built with special reference to strength and stability, 32x157, with ample engine-room addition and engine of large capacity, with shafting and connections all of the best and most modern construction, and in complete order for immediate use. Also, frame warehouse and office building, slate roof, 21x105, with spacious sheds and storage room.

5th.—A tract on 1st-st., 125 feet by about 380 feet, running through to Elizabeth Creek.

6th.—A tract, 100 feet by about 380 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

7th.—A tract, 100 feet by about 330 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

8th.—A tract, 100 feet by about 318 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

9th.—A tract, 100 feet by about 284 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

10th.—A tract, 85 feet by about 275 feet, with front on the creek of about 178 feet.

Each of these tracts possesses a front upon Elizabeth Creek, which is navigable for vessels of moderate draught, and the locality possessing the amplest facilities for water and railway communication, presents unusual advantages for manufacturing operations of any description.

Also, 6 lots, Nos. 11, 22, 24, 26 and 28, and Acres of lots Nos. 19 and 20, situate between Marshall and Franklin sts., and designated by the above numbers on Block No. 49, on a map of the new manufacturing town of Elizabethport, on file in the office of the Register of the County of Essex, New-Jersey.

Also, 144 pine logs, 45 oak logs, and 280 hemlock logs.

Further particulars at the office of the undersigned, where a map of the property can be seen.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, No. 782, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—MALTBY G. LANE, plaintiff, against CATHARINE WAGNER and PHILIP WAGNER, her husband, and WILLIAM H. PAYNE, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action on the 21st day of November, 1870, I, the undersigned referee, appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land (with the dwelling-house thereon erected) situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, distant one hundred and five feet westerly from the south-west corner of Fifty-ninth-street and the Second-avenue; thence running southerly, and parallel to the Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches; thence running westerly, on a line parallel to said Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and on a line parallel to Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street; thence easterly along the said southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1871. GEORGE W. HARDIE, Referee.

C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on Coenties-slip, Morris and Greenwich sts., New-York, and on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.—Sale in partition to close estate of the late R. R. Morris.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

COENTIES-SLIP, NEW-YORK.—The valuable five-story store and lot, No. 21, adjoining south-west corner of Front-st.; lot 27x80 feet.

GREENWICH-STREET, SOUTH-EAST CORNER MORRIS-STREET.—Valuable four-story buildings, known as Nos. 27 and 29 Greenwich-st. and No. 9 Morris-st., together 51.4 feet front, 47.5 feet rear, 81.4 feet on Morris-st., and 78.8 feet on inside line.

ATLANTIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The two valuable four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 203 and 205 Atlantic-st., north side, 75 feet west from Court-st.; each 25x60 feet; lots 80 feet deep.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 225 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 22d day of February, 1871, at noon, on that day.

On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.

DEYO SMITH, Assignee, No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 263 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. SALE PEREMPTORY. (By order of the Trustees and Stockholders.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots of land, with the improvements, north side 118th-st., commencing 425 feet east of Avenue A, and fronting on the Harlem River; seven of the lots will be sold together in one parcel, with the water-front, and the other seven lots together with the foundry buildings. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. On FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, all the personal property will be sold on the premises, consisting in part of furnaces, ranges, plumbers pipes, sinks, &c.; patterns and flasks, engine and boiler, tools, shafting, pulleys, lathes, pig-iron, coal, sand, &c., &c.

Map and particulars at the office, No. 39 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 121 WEST 15TH-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., No. 121. The house is 55 feet deep, contains the modern improvements, and is in good order; lot 20x103.3 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORE NO. 328 GREENWICH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENWICH-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Duane and Jay sts., No. 328. Lot 25x80 feet.

FARM AT AUCTION.—GOOD IMPROVED farm of 60 acres, thirty-five miles from New-York, near Stamford, Conn.; will be sold at public auction, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on FEB. 8, at 12 M. For particulars inquire of owners, at No. 83 Bowery, New-York, or of WILSON H. BLACKWELL, auctioneer, No. 35 Liberty-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

INFORM THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC, THAT THEY PROPOSE TO MAKE ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NEXT, FEB. 8, 9 AND 10, A GRAND EXPOSITION OF GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND THE EARLY SPRING SEASON.

THE BUILDING WILL BE ILLUMINATED EACH EVENING, AND WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—Wanted immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

NOTICE.—MISS PAGE WILL BRING FROM England a limited number of boys and girls, in the same manner and subject to rules, as Miss Rye brings girls; therefore, Miss Page will feel obliged to those persons who want boys or girls to write to her at No. 4 Oxford Villas, Brook-st., Gloucester, England.

WASHINGTON LAUNDRY.—LADIES' and gentlemen's washing and ironing. French fluting, embroidery and lace neatly and promptly done, without the trouble of calling, at the Washington Laundry, No. 227 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF THE CAPital stock of "The Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement Company" at a bargain. Address STOCK, Box No. 2,633 Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON WILL deliver a series of sermons on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at the New-England Church, corner Madison-av. and 41st-st., on the following SUBJECTS:

JAN. 29—"What is Sin?"
FEB. 5—"What is Regeneration?"
FEB. 12—"Bible View of Christ's Descent."
FEB. 19—"Natural Evil."
FEB. 26—"The Resurrection."
MARCH 5—"Future Rewards and Penalties."

Mr. RICHARDSON will also preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

CHURCH REFORM IN ITALY.—A meeting on behalf of the work of the Italian Reformation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Right Rev. A. C. COXE, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York, Rev. R. H. PADDOCK, D. D., of Brooklyn, and others.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42d-st. (south side,) between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. A. P. GRAVES, Evangelist, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Evidences of Conversion*. And at 7½ P. M., subject—*The Unpardonable Sin*. After the evening service, the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, will immerse several who have determined to follow Christ. Preaching every evening next week.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches on SUNDAY EVENING in North Baptist Church, (corner Christopher and Bedford sts.) Rev. JOHN W. BRAGDEN, Pastor. In the MORNING, Mr. HUGO preaches in De Kalb-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, (near Franklin-av., Brooklyn,) Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Catholic Countries*.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. S. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, and all are invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. and EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, except Monday and Saturday.

EVENING SERVICE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.—Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., will deliver an address to Young Men on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Bible class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. All are invited to these meetings.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY 5th, Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free. Protracted meetings TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS next week.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Under auspices of National Temperance Society, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, in church corner 20th-st. and 4th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Hon. WM. E. DODGE will preside. Addresses by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D., and other distinguished speakers. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. C. BACKMAN, and at 7 o'clock P. M. by Rev. J. D. DENVER, of the Oregon Conference. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and Sabbath-school prayer-meeting at 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Come.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 8 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 5½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. Divine service in this Church SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the Pastor will continue the course of sermons on the Prophecies. Subject—*Second Discourse on Babylon*.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the *Contrast between the Righteous and the Wicked in Eternity*, and at 7½ P. M. to young men on *Motives to Early Piety*. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. MOREAU will preach at 7½ A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes and Rev. F. B. DAVENPORT at 7½ P. M. Sign-sermon to be interpreted by signs. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, PROTESTANT Episcopal, 37th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. GEORGE H. THRALL, Rector. Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, Associate.—Preaching every SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock, and SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sermons on SUNDAY by the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—DR. CHEEVER will preach in the church, Lexington-av. and 40th-st., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Sign of the Prophet Jonah*, and Dr. SANDERSON will repeat, at 10½ o'clock A. M., his sermon on *The Memorial Offering*.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder Geo. W. BROWN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Two Houses of Israel; They Are Not All Israel Who Are of Israel.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½. EVENING subject—*The Sin of Moses*. Children's Church at 3 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., (Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D.D., Rector; Rev. T. E. COHEAN, D.D., Associate Rector.)—Divine services on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 11 A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Addresses in the EVENING by Bishop COXE and others on *Church Reform in Italy*.

COOPER UNION SERVICE.—REV. GEO. C. HUGHES will speak to the people every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st. All strangers and all persons without a regular place in the sanctuary, are cordially invited and will be made welcome.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 38th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

RIGHT REV. WM. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of New-Jersey, will (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place, SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE COMING DESTRUCTION.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Kingdom of God to Destroy all Earthly Kingdoms*.—Dan. ii., 44.

FROM THE CITY TO THE COUNTRY.—Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rector of Grace Church, will preach in Calvary Church, 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, in behalf of the House of the Good Shepherd.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

EASTERN BRANCH Y. M. C. A., NO. 473 Grand-st.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Col. WM. L. STONE. Subject—*The Early Newspaper Press of America*. Young men are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, 5TH-AV. and 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—Communion, SUNDAY, Feb. 5. MORNING prayer 9 o'clock. Communion service, with sermon, 10½. EVENING service, with sermon, 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*Hoel and Gertrude*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the thirteenth lecture in the course to young people in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

PREACHING ON THE COMING OF the Lord at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 7½ o'clock SUNDAY EVENING.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 20 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. E. SEARLES, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Revival meetings EVERY EVENING.

MR. JOHN G. SAXE WILL DELIVER his humorous descriptive poem, entitled "Love," at Chelsea Church, 22d-st., near 9th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Admission 50 cents.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

PROF. WILLIAM DENTON WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

REV. DR. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS will (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the Amity Baptist Chapel, in West 54th-st., near 8th-av. Seats free.

REV. S. S. ORRIS WILL PREACH IN the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church, near 6th-av., on SABBATH next, Feb. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SCRIPTURAL TYPES OF MODERN CHARACTER.—A series of SUNDAY MORNING DISCOURSES, by REV. CHAS. F. LEE. FEB. 5, "ST. JOHN THE HERALD." At the FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, intersection of Stuyvesant and 9th sts. Services at 10½ A. M. ALL SEATS FREE.

UNIVERSALISM.—A DISCOURSE BY REV. J. M. PULLMAN, At the SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING. MORNING SERVICE at 10½ o'clock.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the second lecture in the course on "Heroes of the Church," by the Pastor. Subject—Polycarp. Strangers are cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services at 10½. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAURICE DESMOND and CONSTANT CLAUDE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been duly filed in said Court by Maurice Desmond and Constant Claude, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1871. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILES W. DART, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Giles W. Dart, in said district duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock, M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau,) Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. ROYCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry A. Royce, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1871, at 11 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. VERNAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John B. Vernam, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1871, at 11 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WARSHING and SIGISMUND WARSHING, individually, and as members composing the firm of J. Warshing & Son, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. Before Isaac T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Warshing and Sigismund Warshing, individually, and as members composing the firm of J. Warshing & Son, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1871. CHAS. H. HYDE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS KATZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of January, 1871, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Elias Katz, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. LEVI SAMUELS, Assignee in Bankruptcy, 54th-st. and 1st-av., City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB HAYES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, John Sedgwick, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Hayes, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said District, and who was, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of himself.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Samuel S. Woodruff, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of August, 1870. MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. GOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870. H. GOTHOUT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAX MARX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1870. WILLIAM MARX, JONAS SOMMERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1870. CORNELIA BRADY, Executrix. ISAAC L. KIP, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 21 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1870. THEODORE ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUKE HEMENWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of CHAS. LANIER, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of December, 1870. MARY C. HEMENWAY, CHARLES LANIER, Administratrix and Administrator of Luke Hemenway, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 310 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1870. ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor. JULIA F. VALENTINE, Executrix.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

84 barrels fresh Almeria Grapes.
32 kegs fresh Almeria Grapes.
335 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
55 cases fresh Palermo Lemons.
150 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
All landing ex steamers from Liverpool.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY Of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway, Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. [illegible] booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark to America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Europa	Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa	Wed., [illegible]
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Iniiania	Wed., [illegible]
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 18	Trojan	Wed., [illegible]
Australia	Sat., Feb. 25	Dorian	Wed., [illegible]
Columbia	Sat., Mar. 4	Tyrian	Wed., [illegible]
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Dacian	Wed., [illegible]

And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 1 | Calabria, Thursday, Feb. [illegible]
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2 | Cuba, Wednesday, [illegible]
Tripoli, Saturday, Feb. 11 | Siberia, Thursday, [illegible]
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15 | Russia, Wednesday, [illegible]
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16 | Parthia, Thursday, [illegible]
Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage. First Cabin, $130, gold; Second Cabin, $80, gold. [illegible] By the Thursday steamers. First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Feb. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$[illegible]
To London	80	To London	[illegible]
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Price..............Feb. 8, at 4 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green..............Feb. 15, at 3½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.......Feb. 22, at 3 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman..Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray.....March 8, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth..March 15, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $28 currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, Grogan, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $65 and $75, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

WASHINGTON, Beaufort, Thursday, Feb. [illegible]
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau, Saturday, Feb. [illegible]

Note.—The Washington will sail direct for Havre. [illegible] For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60. According to location of berth. These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 4, RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. Conner, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Farnsworth. Departure of 20th every month will touch at Manzanillo, Acapulco, [illegible] and Punta Arenas. Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 4, 1871, for China and Japan. All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3. Freight for Central American and South Pacific Ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. [illegible]

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Feb. [illegible] from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 [illegible]

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau)......Feb. [illegible]
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice......Feb. 16
MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. Edwards, (via Nassau)..Feb. 23

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, will sail Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)...Tuesday, [illegible]
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Friday, [illegible]
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)...Monday, [illegible]
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Thursday, [illegible]

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK R. R. CO. Pier No. 22 E. R.—The steamer Pelican will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leaves Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old Line. Low freight. The well-known first-class steam-ship WEYBOSSET, Capt. Borger, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st. Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Feb. 11. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY was held this day at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, and the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

A. A. LOW,	WM. T. GARNER,
F. SCHUCHARDT,	THOS. DICKSON,
S. B. BABCOCK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	H. A. HURLBUT,
WM. B. TRAVERS,	GEO. G. HAVEN,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	DAVID LAMB,
JOHN BLOODGOOD,	WM. F. DRAKE,

HENRY A. SMYTHE.

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Directors, HENRY A. SMYTHE was unanimously elected President.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1871.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President. Office No. 40 Wall-st., Jan. 1, 1871.

Amount of net cash assets, Jan. 1, 1870....$3,501,[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Amount received for premiums	$675,411 09	
Amount of interest received from all sources	222,770 [illegible]	
Profit on investments	5,026 [illegible]	$903,[illegible]
Total		$4,404,[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses by death	$305,[illegible]	
Purchased policies	79,[illegible]	
For annuities, endowments and reinsurance	1,[illegible]	
Dividends to policy-holders	110,[illegible]	
Interest paid stockholders on $100,000 guarantee capital	14,000 00	
Commissions	77,795 71	
Advertising and physicians' fees	19,[illegible]	
Rent, office and law expenses, salaries, agency expenses, printing, revenue stamps, postage, &c.	77,[illegible]	697,[illegible]
Cash assets, per enumeration below		$3,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and Trust Company	$74,718 87
United States stocks, at market value	261,[illegible]
New-York City, County and Brooklyn stocks, at market value	607,[illegible]
Bonds and mortgages secured by real estate, valued at full double the loans	1,712,[illegible]
Loans on existing policies, with interest accrued	[illegible]
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1871	109,[illegible]
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	[illegible]
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1871	11,[illegible]
Temporary loans, secured by collaterals	[illegible]
Balance due from agents	1,075 [illegible]
Furniture and office fixtures, including agencies	1,[illegible]
Cash assets Jan. 1, 1871	$3,[illegible]

Applicable as follows:

Guaranteed capital stock	$100,000 00	
Amount of losses reported and unpaid	94,[illegible]	
Amount reserved for reinsurance for existing policies, insuring $[illegible], net, participating insurance at 4 per cent. Actuaries' net premium	3,[illegible]	
Present value of outstanding dividends to policy-holders	376,[illegible]	
Reserved as cost of collecting premiums deferred and in course of collecting, also commissions unpaid	14,[illegible]	$3,[illegible]
Divisible surplus		$674,722 19

JOHN E. DE WITT.

From the undivided surplus of $674,722 19 a dividend will be paid, available on the settlement of the next annual premium, after March 4, 1871, to each participating policy proportioned to its contribution to surplus.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JAMES SUYDAM, late merchant.
JAMES MARSH, late merchant.
JOHN J. CISCO, late Assistant United States Treasurer.
THOMAS C. DOREMUS, merchant, Warren-st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President Greenwich Bank.
WILSON G. HUNT, late merchant.
DAN. H. ARNOLD, late President Mercantile Bank.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, Banker, Nassau-st.
WILLIAM TUCKER, late President Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President Mechanics' Bank.
ISAAC N. PHELPS, Banker, Wall-st.
CHARLES E. BILL, Banker, William-st.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer Greenwich Savings Bank.
WILLIAM R. BOLLES, Astoria, L. I.
HANSON K. CORNING, Merchant, South-st.
EDWARD MINTURN, Merchant, Water-st.
JAMES GALLATIN, late President Gallatin National Bank.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, Merchant, Front-st.
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, President Bank of New-York.
WILLIAM M. HALSTED, Merchant, Halsted, Haines & Co.
HENRY W. FORD, Cashier Bank of the Republic.
APOLLOS R. WETMORE, Merchant, Greenwich-st.
FREDERICK SHELDON, Tarrytown, N. Y.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President of Manhattan Bank.
WILLIAM H. BRADFORD, late merchant.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, No. 25 Exchange-place.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, No. 46 Wall-st.
WILLIAM A. OGDEN HEGEMAN, Counselor, No. 54 Pine-st.
GEORGE M. MILLER, (Miller, Stoutenburg & Peckham,) No. 18 Wall-st.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President, No. 40 Wall-st.
FRANCIS R. O'CONNOR, Secretary, pro tem.
WILLIAM D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Cashier.
A. H. BUCK, Medical Examiner.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$[illegible],000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 21 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1. HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer. New-York, Jan. 24, 1871.

MONEY TO LOAN

On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL CO., FOOT OF WEST 24TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable at their office on and after Feb. 6. CORNELIUS DOYLE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway NEW-JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co., FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 35 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

COMPLETION OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway,

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED, FREE OF U. S. TAX, Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, ON A FINISHED ROAD, FOR SALE AT 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 20th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis ninety miles shorter than any existing route, and sixty-five miles shorter than any contemplated route between the same points.

By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles, and transportation proportionately quickened and cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds assume, therefore, at once on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to those of the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.

The B. C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock at par, made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the Road passes, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.

The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state, and while deprived entirely of through connection, have been for the past three months in excess of 12 per cent. on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this lucrative way-traffic the profits which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, *all of which must seek a market over this line*, the result cannot but be a showing which will give large Dividends on the Stock of the Company, after paying the interest to the Bondholders as heretofore. The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly assume practical value, as by this privilege the Bondholders will, by the conversion, be entitled to share in any excess of earnings which may accrue to the Road.

A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue yet unsold are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.

All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NINTH WARD BANK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.) CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000. THIS BANK Is now open for business at NO. 2 ABINGDON-SQUARE.

This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM PAXON,
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 634 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 238 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 23 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 195 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. B. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 400 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. B. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & E. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 260 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 260 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 25 9th-av.
WM. PAXON, President. J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD. Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere. Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates. Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IOWA BONDS.

Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by CHASE & HIGGINSON, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD. SEVEN (7) PER CENTS, TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. DITTO DUE IN 1874-75, FOR SALE. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City ts bought and sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF RESPECTABILITY can have two unfurnished or furnished rooms, with modern improvements, on the European plan; with attendance; references desired; location between Lexington and 4th avs. Address A, care of Mr. Otto, druggist, No. 1,010 3d-av., corner of 60th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THIRD FLOOR TO RENT, WITH board; southerly exposure; all modern conveniences; one room on fourth floor. Inquire on premises, No. 111 East 46th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. No. 53 West 23d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 7 West 28th-st.; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, hot and cold water, pantries, bath, &c., on same floor; house and attendance first-class. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Rooms to let, with or without board; furniture of the house entirely new.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED entire floor, en suite, or singly, with board; private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 15 5th-av. References exchanged.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR TO let, with board, in a first-class private house. Apply at No. 129 East 20th-st.

NO. 149 EAST 34TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; house first-class; references exchanged. Call for two days.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE COMfortable room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board, for two persons, at $15 per week.

BOARDING—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms on second floor may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 917 WEST 30TH-ST.—A HALL bedroom to let, with board, to a lady, where she can have the comforts of a home; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, WITH her two daughters, wishes permanent board on moderate terms; prefers to locate above 20th-st.; references exchanged. Address J. H. WILLIAMS, Box No. 140 Times Office, giving terms and particulars.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 18, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application on and after that date, free of Government tax. THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1871. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871. JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND. YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst. and reopened Feb. 11. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871. The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier. R. H. LOWRY, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 186 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1871.

CASH CAPITAL......$200,000
SURPLUS......$[illegible],000

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BYRD FARM OIL COMPANY, NO. 38 BROADWAY.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Byrd Farm Oil Company has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of February next. ROBERT SUTER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will pay a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, on and after 1st February next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Send or call for circular. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK. Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st. INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $8,284,345 05.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. J. E. HAYES......Lessee and Manager.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. G. L. FOX, In the ever-popular pantomime, WEE WILLIE WINKIE. LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, SATURDAY, FEB. 4. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, Production of the RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD. Presented with entirely new scenery, costumes and appointments.

G. L. RICHELIEU......FOX

Seats can now be secured for these two GREAT EVENTS OF THE SEASON, The last performances of WEE WILLIE WINKIE, And first performances of RICHELIEU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE. Miss LUCY RUSHTON, In her great sensational drama, RED HANDS. Pronounced by the public and entire Press as a MARVELOUS MELODRAMA, FULL OF STRONG SITUATIONS. TODAY AT 2 P. M. EVENING AT 8 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS MARIE KREBS' FOURTH PIANO-FORTE RECITAL, AND LAST OF THE SERIES, TAKES PLACE SATURDAY, FEB. 4, AT 2 P. M. When she will be kindly assisted by MISS CLOTILDE SAAR, Soprano, (her first appearance in public,) MR. S. B. MILLS, The Eminent Pianist, AND Mr. L. DACHAUER, Conductor. SINGLE ADMISSION, $1 50. To be had at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD CONCERT, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 8 P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

PROGRAMME:

Symphony, No. 5, D Major......Mozart
Recitativo and Romanza, (first time)......Bergmann
Solo for bass clarionet......Mr. E. Boehm
Overture, "Sacuntala"......Goldmark
Serenade, quartet, for four violoncellos......Lachner
Messrs. F. Bergner, C. Bergmann, A. Liesegang, A. Hoch.
Overture, Scherzo and finale......Schumann

D. SCHAAD, Sec. GEO. T. STRONG, President.

POPULAR CONCERTS.

ASSOCIATION HALL, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Miss JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. W. J. HILL, Mr. REMMERTS, Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, ANTONIO L. MORA.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1871. Mlle. HALLIE DOSSI, assisted by the distinguished artists Miss MARIE KREBS, Koenig, Sachs, Kammervirtuosin; Miss RIDGWAY, Soprano; Sig. LEONI, tenor; Mr. FRANK BARTLETT, Baritone; Sig. Rink, Director. Tickets, $2. For sale at Schirmer's and Ditson's music-stores.

MR. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE, MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, AT 9 P. M. Cards can be had from members of the school, and of Mr. TRENOR, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, (EXCEPT SATURDAY,) and SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as RAPHAEL in MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Dixon & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS of LAURA KEENE in Boucicault's Play, HUNTED DOWN, or the TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH, the most pathetic and beautiful play of the day. Houses crowded with beauty and fashion. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

W. M. HOLLAND......Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of MR. EDWIN FORREST. MONDAY, Feb. 6, And every evening except Saturday, KING LEAR. SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, THE ELFIN STAR. Miss EFFIE JOHNS. Box-office now open.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT......Director.
GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. LAST WEEK OF THE TROUPE OF REAL BEDOUIN ARABS, GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT. THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE, BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP, ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC ART.

ITALIAN BALL.

Sixth annual Ball for the benefit of the Italian Evening School for the Adults, under the auspices of the Italian Society, Unione e Fratellanza, to be held at Irving Hall, MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1871. Tickets at $5, admitting gentleman and ladies, may be had at the following places:

F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University-place.
BRENTANO'S Literary Emporium, No. 33 Union-square.
G. P. PUTNAM & SON, 4th-av. and 23d-st.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 820 Broadway.
W. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.
G. SHERMAN, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

No. 60—Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. CONCERTS EVERY SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M. Doors open at 3½. Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, the eminent organist of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, will play, and Messrs. NOXON, ROCKWOOD, BAIRD and CAMP will sing several glees at the above concert today. Admission, 15 cents; ten tickets, $1.

BRADY'S RINK, JERSEY CITY.

(Near the Ferry.) THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 4, GRAND CARNIVAL OF THE JERSEY CITY SKATING CLUB. Admission, 50 and 25 cents. Band of music.

MARIE SEEBACH—STADT THEATRE TO-NIGHT.—Mary Stuart. Seebach, Mary Stuart. Veneta, Queen Elizabeth. MONDAY—Emilia Galotti. Seebach as Emilia Galotti.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY. A SPLENDID PROGRAMME of OLD AND NEW PLAYS. THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 4, AT 1½ P. M., LAST MATINEE OF ROBERTSON'S OURS. THIS SATURDAY NIGHT, (first time in five years,) Colman and Garrick's comedy, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby......Mr. John Gilbert
Brush......Mr. Owen Marlowe
Sir John Melville......Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Canton......Mr. J. C. Williamson
Lovewell......Mr. Chas. Rockwell
Mr. Sterling......Mr. M. Lanagan
Miss Sterling......Mrs. Thos. Barry
Mrs. Heidelberg......Mrs. John Sefton
Fanny......Miss Helen Tracy
Betty......Miss Fowler
Chamber-maid......Miss Rowe
Mrs. Trusty......Miss Blaisdell

MONDAY, (first time in two years,) Lord Lytton's play, MONEY.

TUESDAY—MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—OURS.
THURSDAY—MONEY.
FRIDAY—MONEY.
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, last matinee of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and USED UP.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (second time this season,) THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. In preparation, Robertson's new comedy, BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.

THIS SATURDAY, AT 1½ P. M., LAST MATINEE of Robertson's military drama, OURS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
FIFTY TIMES OF SARATOGA. EIGHTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA. LAST MATINEE BUT ONE SATURDAY, AT 1½.

*** All novelties postponed for the present; and seats for this brilliant local comedy secured twelve days ahead.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY. MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8. THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED. NEW FEATURES, NEW EFFECTS, NEW COSTUMES, and NEW MUSIC. AN ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET. Appearance of the RIZARELLI BROTHERS. Appearance of the SEGRIST FAMILY. Seventh week of the MAJILTONS. Seventh week of the SKATERS.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871. A limited number of tickets at $15 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:

Frederick Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; E. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; L. A. Gross, No. 123 Chambers-st.; Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall; George Nembach, Stock's Hall, No. 141 4th-st.; J. F. Poggenburg, No. 153 Broadway; F. Steins, No. 40 Cedar-st.; E. Walter, No. 505 Broadway; A. Brentano, No. 708 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 8 Carmine-st.; Frans Schneider, No. 62 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner 3d-av. and 8th-st., and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Warerooms, No. 8 Union-square, (189 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, No. 40 Washington-square, (south.) GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College—The University Lectures—Divinity School—Law School—Medical School—Dental School—Lawrence Scientific School—School of Mining and Practical Geology—Bussey Institution, (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture,)—Botanic Garden—Astronomical Observatory—Museum of Comparative Zoology—Peabody Museum of Archæology—Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on Sept. 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin on June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin Sept. 28. The requisition for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-'71, of which twenty begin in the week Feb. 13-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults, (men or women.) A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL.—Has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the School. The second half of the year begins Feb. 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¾ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 22. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HAS reopened at 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER, TWO HOURS each day, for two children respectively of 6 and 8 years of age. Apply on Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, at No. 21 East 45th-st.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO BUY OUT—AN ESTABlished country store, doing a fair amount of cash business, within an hour or so of New-York. Address, with particulars, RAPELYEA, Box No. 106 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $25 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 603 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GRAND OR ALLEN STS., A PAIR of GOLD SPECTACLES, in case. The finder will be rewarded on returning them to EHRLICH, No. 8 Astor House.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President. GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held at Albany, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871, at noon, continuing through the evening and the day following. The Winter Exhibition will be on THURSDAY, the 9th, at the Agricultural Rooms, as usual. J. L. HANSON, Secretary. ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1871.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. [illegible] 4th-av. Send for a circular.

FINE ARTS.

ARTIST FUND SALE.

Free exhibition at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY. Fine oil-paintings, contributed to the benefit fund, by Messrs.

Avery,	Durand,	Swift,
Barrow, J. D.	Fitch, J. L.	Loop, H. A.
Benson, E.	Fuechsel, H.	Morgan, Wm.
Beard, W. H.	Gifford, S. R.	Muller, C.
Bierstadt, C. F.	Guy, S. J.	Martin, Homer
Boughton, G. H.	Greatorex, Miss	Parsons, C.
Brown, J. G.	Griswold, C. C.	Pope, John
Bristol, J. B.	Hennessey, W. J.	Richards, T. A.
Carlin, J.	Hicks, Thomas	Ryder, Platt P.
Carter, D. M.	Hubbard, R. W.	Rossiter, T. P.
Casilear, J. W.	Huntington, D.	Sonntag, W. L.
Colyer, Vincent	Johnson, David	Tait, A. F.
Cranch, C. P.	Johnston, Eastman	Warren, A. W.
Cropsey, J. F.	Jones, A.	Weir, J. F.
De Haas, M. F. H.	Kensett, J. F.	Whittredge, W.
Darley, F. O. C.	Lang, Louis	Williamson, John
Eaton, J. O.	Lambdin, G. C.	Wyant, A. H.
Falconer, J. M.	Lawrie, Alex.	Yewell, G. H.

Will be sold at auction, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, on MONDAY NIGHT next, Feb. 6, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

PERSONAL.

TUESDAY—NOT SATURDAY. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; will be found a competent, economical and reliable servant, a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, respectful and trustworthy; best references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, neat and tidy Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; her last employer can be seen. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS by an English Protestant; well experienced; good recommendations; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 134 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as good cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; unexceptionable references. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can bake all kinds of biscuits and all kinds of breakfast cakes; willing to assist in the coarse washing. Call at No. 112 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRSTclass laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 268 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOSTLER, plain gardener and as useful man about a stable, farm, or gentleman's place, by a young man; is a good groom and driver; industrious; wages very moderate. Apply to T. H. HENDRICKSON, No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address P. L. T., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; sober and industrious; understands his business thoroughly; good driver and groom; best City references. Call at No. 50 East 29th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as groom, or groom and coachman; the best City references. Call or address J. D., at his present employer's, 516 5th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal farmer as superintendent of a gentleman's place, or would work a farm on shares. Address J. S., Croton Landing, Hudson River Railroad.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class single man; best City reference. Call on M. R., at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

TO RESTAURANTS, HOTELS OR PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A German man, who is a good meat cook, desires a situation; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 19 9th-av., near Stuyvesant-st., first floor; would go into the country.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING clerk in a tea or wholesale grocery house, by one familiar with the business; best of City references given. Address SHIPPING, Box 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED life insurance company, two gentlemen of ability and influence, to take the positions of Vice-President and Secretary, which will be vacant in a few weeks; all communications will be treated confidentially. Address OFFICER, Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks English, to do upstairs work, and must be a good washer and ironer. Apply with City reference at No. 112 West 48th-st.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LECTURE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.—Subject for MONDAY, Feb. 11, *Cardinal de Richelieu*. Tickets for the remaining fifteen lectures, $10.

DR. O'LEARY.

LARGE HALL, COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 6, On the Stomach and Liver, Digestion and Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Waterbrash, Pains about the Heart and in the shoulder, Sick-headache, Sallowness, Biliousness, Sick-headache, How to cure and prevent all these and secure a good Complexion. Appetite, Digestion, &c., &c. Extensively illustrated. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, Corner of Houston and Greene sts., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:

200 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
600 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "B. F." Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 2 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 1-pound bars, 50-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weight, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soap, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
300 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds net.
250 boxes of Desiccated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 3-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
[illegible] bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
[illegible] pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
[illegible] pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
[illegible] pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermacelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
200 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
300 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 25 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of samples, &c., the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS, Chief C. S. Department of East.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Feb. 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF WOODWARD & PEARSE is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued at the same place, No. 15 West 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st. A. F. PEARSE. SAMUEL DERICKSON.

HENRY R. CONKLIN IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date. The firm name will remain the same. CONKLINS & BAYLES, No. 13 6th-av. NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

NOS. 363, 365, 367 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

MR. WILLIAM A. DUBOIS IS ADmitted a partner in our firm from this date. WETMORE & CO.

ALBANY.

The Syracuse Salt Monopoly—The Avenue C Job Signed by the Governor—Repeal of the Broadway Widening Job—More Sinecure Berths for Tammany Politicians—Refunding Money to Drafted Soldiers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

Mr. GENET introduced a resolution in the Senate, this morning, directing the Standing Committee on Salt to inquire into the manufacture of salt at Syracuse, and report why it is that the people of this State are compelled to pay more for that necessary article than people residing outside the State. It is a well-known fact that salt manufactured from the Syracuse springs is sold at a lower price in Chicago than it is in Syracuse, or any other town in this State. Last Winter a similar resolution passed the Assembly, coupled with a clause requiring the Salt Committee to investigate and report whether the State could not derive a larger revenue from the Salt Springs than it now does. In pursuance of the resolution, the Salt Committee, headed by Mr. [illegible], of Kings, as Chairman, made a trip to Syracuse, where they were hospitably received by the salt monopolists of that thriving city, driven about town, dined and wined, &c., and came back with a report highly eulogistic of their entertainers, the salt manufacturers, who were represented as public benefactors. As for getting more revenue to the State the Committee were of opinion that such a thing was impossible, and any attempt to legislate for this object would ruin the salt interest, increase the price of the article to consumers, and probably reduce the amount of revenue already obtained. "We are satisfied," said the Committee, "that the co-operation of the manufacturers under the name of 'The Salt Company of Onondaga,' while it has undoubtedly been for their pecuniary advantage, largely—exceptionally so—for obvious reasons, during the late rebellion, has really, by its economies in the cost of fuel and barrels, the two expensive ingredients in salt-making, and other obvious ways, reduced the cost of manufacture to an extent largely beneficial to the consumer."

The report concludes as follows:

"To disabuse popular opinion as to the belief that these Springs are dependent on State bounty, we beg leave simply to reiterate what will be found in the testimony and documents cited. That the original cost to the State for this whole reservation was the principal sum as the representative of the Indian annuity of less than $11,000, and that the State has already realized from land sales over $200,000, and from duties since they were reduced in 1846, over $530,000 in excess of all expenditures, all of which has gone into the Treasury as the general fund of the State. We therefore come to the conclusion that no further legislation is necessary."

Mr. KENNEDY, who represents the salt monopolists in the Senate, as Mr. ALVORD does in the Assembly, moved to lay GENET's resolution on the table, and, pending this motion, the hour arrived for going into Executive Session.

AVENUE C RAILROAD BILL SIGNED.

The Governor, last evening, signed the bill extending the Avenue C Railroad. TWEED has thus triumphed over all obstacles in this job, including the scruples of the Governor, which induced him to withhold his consent to the bill last year and the year before. The Governor, however, compensated in his usual way, for his dereliction of duty in not vetoing the bill, by sending in a veto of a little insignificant bill relating to the appointment of deputy clerks of some backwoods county.

THE BROADWAY WIDENING.

The bill introduced in the Assembly to repeal the law for the widening of Broadway from Thirty-third to Fifty-ninth-street, was ordered to a third reading, this morning, by a large majority. The Ring thieves, it appears, have got into a quarrel over this job, and have concluded to wipe it all out and commence anew. Public attention had become too much directed toward the swindle.

A SMALL PRIVATE JOB.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly, to-day, to authorize the Justices of all the District Courts of New-York City to employ an additional clerk, to be called the "Justice's clerk"—in other words, to provide each of those eminent jurists a private amanuensis, to be paid for out of the City Treasury. The whole object of the bill is to furnish eighteen new sinecure berths to Tammany politicians, at a salary of $2,500 each.

THE DRAFTED SOLDIERS' SCHEME.

Mr. MURPHY, of Albany, introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Supervisors of each county to refund the money paid by commuters, and to pay the like sum to drafted soldiers from such county, whenever the majority of the tax-payers thereof shall petition for such action.

EXEUNT.

Both Houses adjourn over to Monday night, and there is consequently a scattering of lobbyists and politicians homeward by the afternoon trains. Hon. JOHN CAREY, PETER B. SWEENY, Controller CONNOLLY and Gov. HOFFMAN go together in the train for New-York. S.

The Erie Directors—Mr. Goodrich to Appear Before the Railway Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Mr. GOODRICH, who introduced in the House the bill to repeal the Erie Directors' Classification law, has appeared before the Railroad Committee, and, by agreement, the 15th inst. has been fixed upon as the time for hearing all parties interested in the matter on either side, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 473 of the Delavan House.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. LEWIS—Amending the charter of the International Bridge Company, by providing certain machinery.

By Mr. BRAND—Incorporating the National Eclectic Medical Association.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Incorporating the Orange County Trust Company.

By Mr. WOODIN—Enlarging the boundaries of the City of Auburn.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the Traders' Storage and Deposit Company of New-York, with a capital of $500,000, and authorizing the Company to carry on all business usually transacted by warehouse men and lightermen.

By Mr. GENET—To authorize the construction of an elevated railway on either side of the City of New-York, from the Battery to Harlem River. Also, authorizing the Avenue C Railroad to extend their tracks through Twenty-third-street to Broadway; down Broadway, using the Broadway line of track, to Fourteenth-street, then across to North River.

THE UTICA AND CHENANGO RAILROAD.

Mr. GENET reported a bill amending the act authorizing towns to take stock in the Utica and Chenango Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the act to secure a just division of estates of debtors who convey to assignees, for the benefit of creditors; changing the name of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary; to provide for electing a Supervisor at large in Kings County; incorporating the Synod of Western New-York; authorizing the town of Pelham to raise money for a dock; providing for burial at the cemetery at the corner of Delaware and North streets, Buffalo; incorporating the East Chester Savings Bank; authorizing the City of Lockport to raise money to pay its indebtedness; amending the charter of the Savings Bank of Utica; providing for the further supply of water in the City of New-York; amending the charter of the American Congregational Union of the City of New-York; appropriating moneys to pay for the publication of the official canvass and the deficiency in public printing; to punish mortgagers of personal property who shall fraudulently sell, assign, exchange, secrete, or otherwise dispose of personal property mortgaged by them; providing for a further supply of water to the City of Brooklyn, and for the payment of the expenses of the same.

SALT.

Mr. GENET moved a resolution directing the Committee on Salt to investigate the subject of salt manufacture in this State, and report to the Senate why salt is sold to the inhabitants of other States at less price than to our own, and the propriety of revising the laws on the subject. Laid on the table.

STREET PAVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

After an Executive Session, Mr. GENET gave notice of a bill relative to the street pavements in New-York.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

Incorporating the Barrett Bridge Company; amending the act incorporating the Turnverein in the City of New-York, by allowing it to hold real estate to the amount of $250,000; renewing the charter of the State Agricultural Society for forty years; to provide a further supply of water for Brooklyn, and to pay the expenses thereof; amending the charter of the Oriental Savings Bank of New-York; authorizing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel a portion of its bonds and issue others of smaller denomination; amending the act fixing the fees of County Treasurer; incorporating the Parent Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, of Troy; extending the operations of the act incorporating the New-York Institution for the Blind; authorizing the City of New-York to lease certain grounds in that City to the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; authorizing the Troy Cemetery Association to enlarge their cemetery; enabling aliens, who have declared their intention to become citizens, to hold real estate; enabling the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company to extend their road, and facilitate its construction; appropriating money out of the State Treasury to construct a bridge over French Creek, Chautauqua; incorporating the American Home Missionary Society; making provision for the management of the Oswego County Savings Bank; enabling manufacturing associations to amend their articles of association.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

The Governor sent in a message conveying his annual report of pardons of convicts. He says he has considered during the year more than 1,800 applications for pardons, and has granted 85 pardons, 31 commutations and 1 reprieve.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

Relative to witnesses in criminal cases; against the bill to exempt law libraries of practicing attorneys from levy and execution; also, against the bill amending the act abolishing imprisonment for debt; also, against providing stenographers for the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District; amending the charter of the New-York College of Pharmacy.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. MURPHY—Authorizing Supervisors to levy a tax to refund money paid by drafted men.

By Mr. SEWELL—Regulating freight charges on milk on the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads.

By Mr. HAVEN—Regulating the management of the New-York and Brooklyn ferries.

By Mr. FREAR—Repealing the act providing for the widening of Broadway, New-York, from Fourth-street westward. [On motion of Mr. FREAR the bill was read and passed.]

By Mr. FLANAGAN—To provide for the appointment of additional clerks in the District Courts in New-York.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—Chartering the Union Market Company; requiring telegraph companies to keep more correct time records.

By Mr. FIELDS—Requiring Justices in the Marine and other Courts in New-York, where causes are tried without juries, to state their findings on facts of law.

By Mr. HUSTED—Amending the General Railroad law so as to allow companies to change their termini, and also their route through villages; also, amending the Railroad law, so that in case of *certiorari* a Supreme Court Judge can remit them to a County Court.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock on Monday evening.

ANOTHER ERIE INJUNCTION.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company Restrained—Injunction Order Granted by Judge Sutherland.

Judge SUTHERLAND granted an injunction order, a copy of which was served yesterday on one of the officers of the defendant, restraining that Company from making a proposed change in their road from a six-foot or broad gauge to a gauge of four feet nine inches. The following is the complaint on which the order was granted:

COMPLAINT.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—*The Erie Railway Company, Plaintiff, vs. The Ohio and Mississippi Railway, Defendant.*—The plaintiff complains and alleges: That the plaintiff is a corporation created by the laws of the State of New-York, and authorized thereby to maintain and operate a railway extending from Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, through the States of New-Jersey, New-York and Pennsylvania, to Dunkirk and Attica, and to connect at the latter place with a branch railroad to Buffalo, and at Salamanca with a railway known as the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, extending from Salamanca aforesaid to Dayton, in the State of Ohio, and the plaintiff owns and operates such railway accordingly. That the defendant is a corporation created by the laws of the State of Ohio and Illinois, and owning and operating a railway extending from Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, to a point in the State of Illinois, on the Mississippi River, directly opposite the City of St. Louis, and the defendant has an office in the City of New-York where its transfer-books are kept and much of its business is transacted. That by the laws of the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio the plaintiff has been authorized to lease, and has accordingly leased, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and also a railway extending from Dayton aforesaid to Cincinnati, known as the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, and connecting at Cincinnati with the railway of the defendant. That during all the year 1869 and from thence up to the present time, the railways owned and leased by both the plaintiff and the defendant were and are railways of six-foot gauge, differing in this respect from the majority of railways in the United States, which are of a much narrower gauge; and locomotives and cars can be run without change from Jersey City to St. Louis over the railways owned or leased by the plaintiff and the defendant, and a very large amount of merchandise is now and has been continually during the period aforesaid carried over the said railways without change of cars between Jersey City and St. Louis to the great advantage of consignors and consignees of freight and of both parties hereto. That in the Fall of 1868 the Directors of the defendant had resolved to change the gauge of the defendant's railway from six feet to four feet nine inches, or thereabouts, and with this purpose in view had bought about twenty locomotives and a number of cars fitted to the narrow gauge. That at this time negotiations were entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant in the course of which the defendant offered to abandon its purpose of changing the gauge as aforesaid, on condition that the plaintiff would take the said locomotives and cars off the defendant's hands at a price named by the defendant, to wit, $300,000 or thereabouts; and that the plaintiff should transfer free of charge, over the railways owned and leased by it, a large amount of railroad iron, intended for use by the defendant in building a railway to the Ohio River, at a point nearly opposite Louisville; and the defendant undertook and promised that, in case the plaintiff would assent to these terms, the defendant would entirely abandon the purpose of changing gauge and would enter into a close alliance with the plaintiff, and permit and enable the locomotives and cars of the plaintiff to run freely over the whole length of defendant's railway. That the plaintiff assented to the proposition thus made by the defendant, and the parties entered into an agreement accordingly, and in pursuance of the agreement a written contract was entered into between the plaintiff and defendant, which was signed by the President and Secretary of each Company, and sealed with the seals of both the said Companies in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1868, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and which is made part of this complaint. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said contract and still duly performs the same, and further purchased from the defendant all the locomotives and cars before mentioned and paid for them the full sum demanded therefor by the defendant, to wit, about $300,000, and transported free of charge all the aforesaid railroad iron, being about seventy-five miles in length, which transportation was for a distance of nearly 900 miles and further in reliance upon the said contract, and at the request of the defendant, for the purpose of enabling both parties more effectually to carry out the said contract, the plaintiff leased the aforesaid Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway at an annual rent of $120,000, and has made many important business arrangements in reliance upon the said contract; that, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the defendant intends to repudiate its said contract, and to change the gauge of its railway from six feet to four feet nine inches, or thereabouts, and intend to change all its equipments accordingly, and to enter into an alliance with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, a corporation owning a railroad with a gauge of four feet nine inches, or thereabouts, and thenceforward to provide no accommodation for the locomotives or cars of the plaintiff, and to afford no facility for their running over the defendant's railway, but, on the contrary, by the aforesaid change of gauge, wholly to preclude them from doing so. That such action on the part of the defendant will cause great and irreparable damage to the plaintiff, the amount of which cannot possibly be ascertained. Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment that the defendant, directors, officers, agents, and servants, be restrained by injunction from making any change in the gauge of any railway owned, operated or leased by the defendant, whereby the width of any such railway, or any part thereof, shall be reduced from six feet to any less width, and from doing any act whereby the locomotives and cars of the plaintiff shall be prevented from running freely over the entire length of the defendant's railway, or shall be deprived of any accommodation which they now have, or which they have had since the execution of the contract aforesaid, and from doing any act in violation of the said contract.

FIELD & SHEARMAN,
Plaintiff's attorneys.

Egypt and the Nile—Lecture by William C. Prime.

At Association Hall, last evening, Mr. WM. C. PRIME lectured on "Egypt and the Nile" to a tolerably well-filled house. This was the first of a course. In opening he spoke of the grandeur of the ancient Egyptians, and compared them with those of the present century. We claim, he said, that ours is the age of progress and civilization. Is this so? What though we have our invention of the printing press? they had the honor of inventing letters. The lecturer then pictured the valley of the Nile, containing the tombs of the ancients, many millions of bodies lying within them. The history of Egypt began, he said, after the Flood, and continued until the Christian era. Here he mentioned the peculiar fancies for embalming and entombing the dead, and gave many descriptive instances of their habits culled from the discoveries made by him during his researches there, and attempted to prove these ancient people our prototypes by the various similarities in the habits and customs of both. They had their shopping classes and their pleasure reunions, like our balls and parties, differing from ours in this respect, that the ladies were placed in a place by themselves and the gentlemen in another, each sex enjoying itself as it saw fit. Young men at that time, said he, behaved as many do in these more modern days, I am sorry to say, and had to be carried home by their friends. Ladies, too, among the Egyptians, indulged very frequently in too free libations of wine, and suffered accordingly. In short, their luxuries and riches, if these be any indication of civilization, marked indisputably the civilization of the early Egyptians. Yet all have passed away, and naught but the ruins of the gigantic piles of architectural efforts remain to attest the existence of so great a people. After the lecture several very fine illuminated views of the Egyptian ruins were shown to the audience.

THE CAMDEN RIOTS.

Conclusion of the Trial—Judge Nixon's Charge.

The trial of the Camden riot case, in the United States District Court, at Trenton, has occupied that tribunal two weeks in the hearing of arguments and the receiving of testimony. Yesterday the case was given to the jury in a charge by Judge NIXON, which occupied one hour in the delivery. The case of FRANCIS SOUDERS, one of the accused, has been made the test case. The Court said the indictment was founded under the act of Congress approved in May of last year. It contained three counts for hindering various persons from exercising the right of suffrage, two of which persons appeared not to be legal voters. Neither the Court nor the jury should express any judgment as to whether the provisions of the act of Congress under which the indictment was found, was wise or unwise. The Court held that there were three things for the Government to prove: First, that the election at which the offense charged was committed was for a member of Congress, and that a person was hindered from voting thereat; second, that the person interfered with was a qualified voter of the State and precinct at the time of such election; and third, that the defendant unlawfully prevented such voter from exercising the right of suffrage by force, threats or otherwise.

Judge NIXON observed the law was not made for the protection of a class, and even if it were, that if after some colored men voted they again fell into line, with the intention of voting a second time, that constituted no excuse for an attack on them or any others. The Government insisted that SANDERS was among those who attacked the colored men, and assisted in driving three of them from the polls in the afternoon. The defense insists that the allegations of the Government are not proven, particularly insisting on no connection with the afternoon riot. The evidence, he said, was sometimes conflicting and sometimes doubtful, and the jury would have to carefully distinguish between positive and negative evidence. If one person sees a thing and ninety-nine fail to see it, the former's testimony must not be discredited unless the ninety-nine were so situated that they could not have failed to see it. The jury must consider the conduct of both parties on the occasion. The Judge particularly charged the jury to be careful not in any way to allow prejudice to interfere with their verdict. Was it not natural for the colored men, being there in numbers, to form a line, as the whites would doubtlessly have done? Had the whites any right to interfere? Witnesses all agreed that colored men were peaceable before the attack, but after that their conduct was violent in the extreme. Whether they were justified under the circumstances was a question for the jury to decide. The afternoon outrage was particularly bold and bare, and while many witnesses swore SOUDERS was there, only one positively said he was not, and that witness' name was MARTIN, who appears to be one of the parties indicted for riot on this same occasion. In conclusion the Court said, if there was any doubt as to the guilt of defendant, the jury must give him the full benefit thereof. "Let no feeling on your part, that in such high-handed outrages somebody ought to suffer, induce you to visit upon his head, if there is a reasonable doubt of his guilt, the transgression of others."

At 11¼ A. M., Judge NIXON having concluded his charge, the jury retired. They had not returned at a late hour last evening.

"Compulsory Education"—Lecture by W. L. Ormsby, Jr.

Mr. W. L. ORMSBY, Jr., addressed the New-York Liberal Club, at the Plimpton Rooms, on Ninth-street, last evening. His subject was "Compulsory Education." He said that the Government had no right to adopt such a policy for the spread of education. It was not its proper sphere even to offer free education. His attention had been arrested by several brief newspaper paragraphs to the effect that a bill (the particulars of which he had been unable to get) was before the present State Legislature, establishing public officers, to be paid out of the public Treasury, to compel every child to be educated. This is calculated to do harm, and no good. Training intellect alone is not education. Police clubs cannot enforce it. Natural laws must induce parents to educate children from motives of pride and duty. Why not appoint Commissioners to see that children were properly fed? The heart must be educated. Criminals learned (like RULLOFF, the Binghamton murderer,) are far more dangerous than the ignorant. A foolish bill to regulate the sale of patent medicines and prevent fools from being poisoned was also proposed. The quicker such fools are poisoned the better for themselves and society. Compulsory education is a disgrace to the nineteenth century. The real object of the bill was to create a new method of plundering the public Treasury.

Dr. DEWEY spoke of the Prussian system, of the present compulsory school laws (not fully enforced) in this and other States, and argued that the highest education in science and art should be accessible to all. Dr. NEWBERRY, Messrs. WHALLEY, FULLER and others subsequently engaged in the discussion.

Serious Fire in Thirty-Seventh-Street.

At a late hour last evening a destructive fire occurred in Thirty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue, beginning in a three-story frame building, No. 663 West Thirty-seventh-street, occupied by OWEN CONNOR, hide-dresser, which was totally destroyed, and caused a loss of $1,000, which was covered by a policy for $1,500 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The building was owned by Mr. MORTIMER, and was valued at $1,000. The flames spread to No. 605 West Thirty-seventh-street, occupied by PHILIP ROEHNIG, wool-puller, whose loss is estimated at $2,000, which is covered by insurance in the Lafayette. The building was owned by Mr. BRADY, and was damaged to the amount of $500. The fire also involved the brick house No. 459 Eleventh-avenue, occupied by ISIDORE HORN, leather-dresser, and his loss is stated at $500, which is covered by a policy for $600 in the Adriatic. This building is also owned by Mr. BRADY, and was damaged $300, but the insurance is not known. The origin of the disaster has not been ascertained.

The New-York Yacht Club—Election of Officers.

The following is a full list of the officers elected by the New-York Yacht Club Thursday evening:

Commodore, JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr.; Vice-Commodore, William P. Douglas; Rear-Commodore, Franklin Osgood; Secretary, Chas. A. Minton; Treasurer, Sheppard Homans; Measurer, Alfred W. Craven; Regatta Committee, Philip Schuyler, Stuart M. Taylor and Mahlon Sands; House Committee, M. L. Fowler, C. M. Taylor, Thos. E. Davis, Jr., Frederick White and Wm. B. Bend. We understand that the Club will permanently remove their quarters to the City as soon as they can find sale for their Club-house at Clifton, Staten Island. Commodore STEBBINS declined to serve longer, on the ground of ill health and the exactions of business. So did R. S. HONE, Treasurer, on account of absence in Europe. The annual regatta is to take place June 1, over the usual course.

A Sham Advertisement—Swindling Applicants for Work.

E. ALBERTSON was arrested by Detective WALLING, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining letters from the Post-office by trick and device. It appeared that an advertisement was recently published announcing that employment could be procured at the West by inclosing ten cents to E. A. ANDREWS & Co., at Station A, who would furnish the applicants with the desired information. ALBERTSON was caught in the act of presenting an order at the Station for the letters addressed to E. A. ANDREWS & Co., of No. 135 Centre-street. He said that he had received the order from one Roberts. The latter was apprehended, and he confessed that the advertisement was a "sham." ALBERTSON was brought before Commissioner OSBORN, who discharged him, it being ascertained that his offense was not covered by the Federal statutes.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Judge BLATCHFORD decided, yesterday, to review the judgment in the case of EZRA M. STEVENS, a bankrupt, who permitted DRIGGS & Co. to recover judgment against him, and to levy on his property, while insolvent, in preference to other creditors. Judge BLATCHFORD held that the judgment was imperative as against the claims of other creditors, and that the property must be turned over to the assignee in the case for the benefit of all the creditors.

The French papers of this City are warning the French public against what they suspect to be a swindle—the diamond concert in aid of the victims of the war, which is announced to come off in Washington this month, when, it is represented, $800,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry is to be disposed of in premiums. The French Consul-General of this City, whose name has been used in connection with this alleged philanthropic enterprise, has denied that he authorized the use of the same.

While LAWRENCE COOGAN, of No. 242 West Fifteenth-street, and JAMES MANGIN, of No. 309 East Thirty-second-street, were walking down Second-avenue, on Thursday night, they were met by an excited inebriate, who knocked both of them down. He then drew a knife and attacked COOGAN. Very fortunately, Officer HUME, of the Twenty-second Precinct, came along, and, with the assistance of MANGAN, rescued COOGAN, and secured his murderous assailant. The drunken man was taken to the Station-house, where, after he got sober, he gave his name as WM. BIRNEY. He was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

The third annual ball of the American Protestant Benevolent Coachmen's Association took place last night at Apollo Hall, and passed off pleasantly. The hall was pretty well filled, the ladies were well and handsomely dressed, and the Committee most attentive in catering for the amusement of the guests, so that all present enjoyed the evening very much. The President of the Association is Mr. JOHN WILSON; Mr. SAMUEL KELLY acted as Floor Manager, and Mr. GEORGE BLENKHORN as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the Grand Jury which had been sworn in at the commencement of the last Term, handed in their last indictment. The foreman having stated in response to the inquiry of the Court that there was no further business before them, Judge CARDOZO paid them a high compliment, saying they had been the most laborious and efficient Grand Jury, and had transacted the largest amount of business of any Grand Jury in the Court. He discharged them from further attendance, with the thanks of the Court.

Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday investigated thirty-five complaints against patrolmen, many of which were for neglect of duty in failing to report householders who have not removed the snow and ice from their sidewalks. There were several charges for sitting down or talking while on post and being off post, in disposing of which Judge BOSWORTH warned the offenders that the new rule would be enforced, and a third conviction be certainly followed by dismissal.

A public meeting to advance the cause of temperance will be held under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, on Monday evening next, in the church corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. WM. E. DODGE will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D., and other distinguished speakers. All interested in the cause are cordially invited to attend.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, MICHAEL DONNELLY, alias Big Mike, was held for trial on the charge of attempting to shoot and subsequently stabbing CHARLES HAUPTMAN, of No. 70 Forsyth-street, on Friday evening. At Jefferson Market, Judge COX committed PATRICK WALL for assaulting PATRICK LONG, of No. 447 West Forty-first-street, with an iron rung, and biting his finger off.

The examination of BERNARD BOURKE, a whisky distiller, of No. 35 Forsyth-street, charged with not canceling revenue stamps on whisky barrels, was commenced before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday. The testimony showed that one of the barrels was found in Brooklyn with the stamp uncanceled. The case was adjourned until next week.

Deputy Marshal KEHOE will take Col. CLARK from Ludlow-street Jail to the Albany Penitentiary to-day, to serve out the term of ten years to which he was sentenced for counterfeiting Government money. "BILL" GURNEY, a notorious counterfeiter, will also be removed to the Kings County Penitentiary by Deputy Marshal ROBINSON.

The drawing of prizes in the Soldiers' Orphans' Grand Prize Distribution will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the store of J. McB. DAVIDSON, No. 561 Broadway.

Yesterday Commissioner DAVENPORT held CHARLES ROGERDING, a cigar dealer, of No. 89 Bowery, on a charge of re-filling unstamped cigar boxes, and falsely branding cigar boxes.

BROOKLYN.

EDWARD EGGLESTON, Esq., editor-in-chief of the New-York *Independent*, and Rev. W. HOWELL TAYLOR will address the children's monthly meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Noble-street, Greenpoint, on Sunday evening, Feb. 5. There will be singing by the children.

M. VAN HOVENBURG, a lawyer, doing business in New-York, was charged by JOSEPHINE A. DICKINSON, before Justice WALSH, yesterday morning, with having obtained $60 from her on false pretenses. She, it appears, went to the defendant, about three months ago and employed him to get a decree of divorce for her against her husband. He, three weeks later, brought her a decree purporting to having been granted by the Supreme Court, and obtained the money in question for it. Subsequently it was discovered that the decree was spurious. VAN HOVENBURG put in a general denial, and says he can explain the entire matter. The case will be tried on Monday.

The lecture by E. C. BOLLES, Ph. D., at the Chapel of Our Father, Clermont-avenue, next Monday evening, on "The Microscope and What it Shows Us," will be delivered for a charitable purpose. The lecture is intended to present the most attractive portions of microscopic discovery, in a popular, yet accurate form. A calcium-light lantern will be used for the illustrations, bringing every diagram, sketch or photograph into distinct view of the entire audience. A large series of foreign photo-micrographs will be exhibited, besides numerous drawings and diagrams from the lecturer's private collection.

At a late hour on Thursday night, MARTIN KELLY, residing at No. 369 Atlantic-street, entered the liquor saloon of CHAS. WENZEL, on Atlantic-avenue, and got into a quarrel with the proprietor, the upshot of which was that WENZEL seized a club and beat KELLY about the head until he was senseless. The injured man was subsequently conveyed to the City Hospital and his assailant was yesterday morning committed by Justice DELMAR to await the result of KELLY's injuries.

After a thorough examination of the room in Raymond-street Jail in which IRVING, the burglar, was confined, and from which he escaped, the Police authorities, in common with the District-Attorney, have declared it to be their opinion that he was let out by some of the persons employed in the prison. The hole which was found cut in the wall, and through which it was first supposed he made his exit, is ascertained to have been cut from the adjoining room, and is proven to be too small to permit any man to pass through.

The following persons were charged before Justice WALSH yesterday morning with retailing ardent spirits without a license: H. Carey, H. McCullough, Patrick Lyons, Henry Schulter, Wm. Henick, Charles Kelly, Wm. H. Edwards, Chris. Fagan, H. Waldorf, Alonson Ackerby, A. M. Richers, John F. McCully, Richard Conckiin, Knife & German and H. Reszenberger. The cases have been adjourned until next Tuesday to let those who will get out their licenses.

FRANCIS BROCK, residing at No. 410 Sixth-avenue, got drunk on Thursday night, and having gone home, got into the bed where his child, a boy two months old, was lying. On awaking in the morning he found the child lying dead at his side. The supposition is that the drunken father had unconsciously lain upon the little one, and thus brought on his death. Coroner JONES will hold an inquest.

RICHARD GIBBONS, who was arrested in July last for knocking down and robbing JAMES SHERRIDAN, but who succeeded in making his escape from the Court-house, was rearrested yesterday in a saloon in the Bowery, New-York, by Capt. McCONNELL, and taken before Justice WALSH, who committed him to Raymond-street Jail.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, the seaman who was wounded by JOSEPH CLEARY, in the mêlée that took place on board the ship *Black Prince*, last Wednesday night, died of his injuries yesterday, in the City Hospital. CLEARY is under arrest. Coroner WHITEHILL will hold an inquest on the body of the deceased today.

LONG ISLAND.

The past week two more Queens County road schemes have been started in the Legislature. One is to revive the old Grand-street extension, which is to build through the town of Newtown to Flushing bridge a magnificent boulevard, and the other is an entirely new creation. Both will cost together over 500,000,000, and nearly cover the over-burdened town with road bonds. Originally the tax of the last scheme was to be divided equally between Queens and King, but Representative PRINCE had that amended, and the Queens County part of the cost falls on Newtown and Jamaica.

The Bay Ridge and Hempstead Railroad Company have made another change in their route, and now propose to take a more northerly route, going through the village of Jamaica, and giving Valley Stream the go-by. By this route the five miles of finished line is ignored, and it will naturally fall into the hands of the powerful rival of this line, the South-side Railroad. The changing of the route is a direct bid for STEWART's patronage, and the travel of the residents of the Garden City. The Engineer reached Hempstead on Monday.

All the past week large quantities of brick have been arriving at the location of STEWART's Hempstead Plains Hotel, being stacked ready for use in the early Spring. Recent movements on the Plains have convinced the most skeptical that business is meant.

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral of the late Mr. A. MINARD, of Morristown, took place yesterday, from the Methodist Church, at this place. Mr. MINARD was a prominent man, and well known in the community for his benevolent and charitable disposition, his principal work in this respect being the building of a fine brick house in Morristown, as a female orphans' home, at a cost, including the grounds, of $60,000. He erected a similar institution in Lockport, Penn., his native State. He contributed freely to the churches of Morristown, and recently transferred the Home to the Bishops of the Methodist Church, to be used by them as an asylum for orphan girls, more particularly those of ministers of that Church. A bill legalizing the transfer is now before the Legislature.

Last night the attention of Officers McKEON and McHORNEY was directed to the suspicious movements of a man in Grand-street, Jersey City, who seemed to walk slyly along, carrying a large bundle. The man gave his name as DUNCAN McCOLM, of Scotland. He refused to give any information concerning the possession of the articles, further than that he was employed to take the bundle from on board a ship on the New-York side of the river to a certain house in Jersey City. It is the opinion of the officers that the goods are contraband. The value of the articles captured is about $2,000. They are safely stowed away in the Station-house.

Yesterday morning a bridal party entered a palace car at New-Jersey Railroad depot, in Jersey City, and after being seated a short time, the bridegroom left the train for a few minutes only to find, on his return, that he had been left behind. In his desperation at being separated from his bride, he hurried to the Superintendent's office, and offered Mr. JACKSON $100 if he would enable him to overtake the train in which his better half was a passenger. Mr. JACKSON agreed to the proposal and ordered a special engine to follow. The anxious groom overtook his spouse at Rahway, after a run of thirty minutes.

Yesterday the Coroner of Elizabeth gave permit for the burial of an old colored woman, who died suddenly in that city at the age of 114 years. She distinctly remembered the battles of Long Island and Trenton. Her name was HANNAH CUDJOE. She arrived in Elizabeth about a year since, and took up her abode with her son-in-law. She did not complain till last Wednesday, and was left to die without receiving any medical attendance.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday, the case of Mr. PETER KERRIGAN, of Hoboken, who sued Recorder POPE, of that city, for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment, was brought to a close, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff assessing damages at $300. Recorder POPE immediately instituted an action against KERRIGAN for slander, but the case was postponed for the term.

A young man named ROBERT WATCHORN, of Hoboken, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of stabbing his father on the face with a table-fork, and so brutally assaulting him with kicks that it is alleged several of his ribs are broken. The trouble arose because the old man attempted to eat a supper, the price of which the son says he did not earn.

Yesterday morning, Coroner PARSONS, of Trenton, held an inquest on the body of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who was found frozen to death in the canal on the previous day. The evidence showed that he was somewhat intoxicated, and endeavoring to cross fell in the snow and became so benumbed that he was unable to rise and so died. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The long-talked-of carnival of the Jersey City Skating Club takes place to-night at Brady's (Jersey City) Rink. A good time is anticipated, as delegations are expected from the New-York, Brooklyn, and Empire Clubs. After the carnival, the Club gives a reception.

Of the $158,241 27 appropriated to educational purposes, in Jersey City, there remains a balance on hand of $33,362 22.

The Superintendent of the Jersey City Hospital yesterday afforded relief to 175 families.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Lieut.-Commander John A. Rowland is detached from the *Tuscarora* and ordered to command the *Dictator*. Lieut.-Commanders F. W. Dickens and B. H. McCalla; Lieutenants Hanford and Henry G. Mace, passed Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Arms, Surgeon Michael Bradley; Chief Engineer J. W. Whittaker and First Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Neal are detached from the *Tuscarora* and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 3—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for Money and 91⅞@92 for the Account. American securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90; 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 88. Stocks firmer. Erie Railroad Shares, 19¾; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 29¼. The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published today, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £30,500 Sterling since last week.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull, with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 8d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of cotton on ship named at New-Orleans, and also at sea from New-Orleans, at 7⅝d. for Middling Orleans. PRODUCE—Turpentine, 37s. 6d.@38s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—TALLOW, 43s. 6d.@44s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 6d.@1s. 6½d. ₩ gallon. LINSEED-OIL, £29 5s. ₩ ton. TURPENTINE, 36s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 3—11½ P. M.—Consols, 91⅞ for money, and 91⅞@92 for the account. American securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, 90¼; 1867, 89½; Ten-forties, 88¾. Stocks steady; Eries, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—11½ A. M.—COTTON dull. The official quotations are: Middling Upland, 7½d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; Cotton shipping at New-Orleans at 7⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Sales of the week were 63,000 bales, of which 16,000 bales were for export and 5,000 for speculation. Stock, 378,000 bales, of which 235,000 bales are American. The imports for the week were 80,000 bales, of which 42,000 bales were American. The actual exports of the week were 12,000 bales.

ANTWERP, Feb. 3.—PETROLEUM closed at 56f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Feb. 3—3½ P. M.—Consols, 91⅞ for money and the account. American securities and stocks quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—1½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS easier. WHEAT—California White, 12s. 1d.; total receipts of Wheat for last three days, 22,500 quarters, all American. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, new, 36s. 3d. CHEESE easier at 72s. 6d. BACON firmer; 50s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut; 52s. for Short Rib Middles. TALLOW, 43s. 9d.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1½ P. M.—TALLOW firmer. Sperm OIL, £81@£83; Whale, £35. Calcutta LINSEED, 59s.@60s. Common ROSIN firmer at 5s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—In WHEAT nothing transpired. RYE quiet but firmly held. CORN lower and demand moderate; sales, 1 car No. 1 Western Mixed at 85c. BARLEY steady; moderate business doing; sales, 1 car No. 2 two-rowed State at 85c. OATS quiet but steady; a bag-lot State was placed at 64c. The supply of CATTLE exceeds that of last week by 425 head, and average quality is much inferior. But little is done today. Market declined ¼c.@½c., prices ranging from 5¼c.@7¾c. SHEEP and LAMBS—Market steady; supply moderate; demand fair; average quality not so good as last week; New-York Sheep, 6c.@6⅞c.; Michigan, 5c.@6¼c.; Illinois, 4½c.@6c.; and Canada, 6¼c.@7½c. HOGS—Nothing doing in live Hogs; all arrivals have gone forward in first hands. Dressed are now preferred by local, Eastern and Southern dealers. Milch Cows—No transactions.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—COTTON steady, and in moderate demand; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT dull and drooping; sales at $1 23@$1 25. CORN steady and in moderate demand; sales at 52c.@55c. Rye firm and in fair demand; sales at $1 02@$1 05. OATS firm and scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 48c.@50c. BARLEY—Demand light, and holders firm; Fall, $1 05@$1 08. MESS PORK dull and nominal; asking $22. LARD dull and nominal; asking $12@12½ for Steam and Kettle. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; asking 8c.@10½c.@11c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear sides, loose. BACON—Only limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Live HOGS dull and nominal; asking $6 75@$7 50. TOBACCO steady, and in moderate demand; New Lugs, $6@$9; Leaf, $10@$14; receipts light. WHISKY dull and lower at 89c. EXCHANGE par.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet for No. 2; sales at $1 24¼, cash; $1 25¼, seller March; afternoon heavy and lower at $1 23¾@$1 24¼. CORN quiet at 51¼c.@51⅝c., cash; 52¼c.@52⅝c., seller March; afternoon dull at 50¼c.@51c. OATS quiet at 46¼c. RYE, 87c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES quiet at 89c. PROVISIONS unsettled. MESS PORK closed at $22, cash; $22 50, seller March. LARD, 12¼c., cash; 12¼c.@12⅜c., seller March; 13c., seller April. Dressed HOGS dull at $8 40; Live HOGS dull at $6 90@$7 30. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—The Grain market is generally dull and unchanged; no transactions of consequence reported. CATTLE inactive; closed dull at a decline of $1 ₩ cwt. since opening day. Receipts liberal, being 242 cars, against 282 at close last week. Sales today, 66 head Illinois; 35 averaging 1,197 lbs., at $6 75; 15 do., 1,180 lbs. $6 12½; 15 do., [illegible] lbs. $7 40. SHEEP dull; buyers and sellers apart; sales 17 Canada, averaging 127 lbs. $6 25; 40 Ohio, 90 lbs. $4 80; 184 do. 91 lbs. [illegible]; 206 do. 85 lbs. $5 50; 190 do. 94 lbs. $5; 300 do. 88 lbs. $5 30. HOGS dull; no sales; holders asking $7 75@$7 87½ ₩ cwt., buyers offering $7 50. RECEIPTS—For week ending this evening, 242 cars Cattle, 105 cars Hogs, and 48 cars Sheep. SHIPMENTS—260 cars Cattle, 70 cars Hogs, and 39 cars Sheep.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 60 bales; gross, 151 bales; exports to the Continent, 436 bales; coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 10,355 bales; net receipts of the week, 910 bales; gross, 2,498 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,200 bales; Continent, 1,440 bales; coastwise, 1,100 bales; sales of the week, 3,250 bales. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT—Stock scarce, but prices entirely unchanged. CORN—White Southern dull at 85c.@88c.; Yellow do., steady at 88c. OATS active at 58c.@59c. MESS PORK easier, but prices unchanged. BACON easier, but prices unchanged. LARD—A better feeling at 13c.@13½c. WHISKY dull at 95c.@95½c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR easier and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; Red Winter, $1 40; No. 3 at $1 32@$1 34. CORN steady; Mixed, in bulk, at East St. Louis 47c.@49c.; Yellow, 50c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY quiet at 80c.@85c. for Spring. RYE firmer at 95c.@96c. for prime. HIGHWINES steady at 89c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP lower; sales at $1 25@$1 50, undressed. BAGGING unchanged. PORK easier at $22 25. Bulk MEATS unchanged. BACON firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15½c.@16c. LARD, 12½c.@12¾c. HOGS dull at $6 75@$7 50. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 1,100 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—FLOUR is unchanged; demand moderate; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales, one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 53. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS dull; sales 800 bushels Western at 57½c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 30 for bolted; $1 70 unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Ship-stuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33 ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 93½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 75c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 55c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 50; to New-York, $6 50, and to Albany, $5 50 ₩ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 15¼c.; Middling Orleans, 15½c. FLOUR in fair demand; Superfine, $5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio unchanged. WHEAT firm; Indiana Red, $1 60@$1 62; Amber, $1 65. RYE commands 95c. CORN quiet and steady; Yellow, 81c.@81½c.; Mixed Western, 79c.@80c. OATS steady and unchanged. COFFEE and MOLASSES unchanged. SUGAR firm; small supply; good refining Cuba, [illegible]. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $22. PETROLEUM less active but prices unchanged. WHISKY quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged; sales, 152 hhds. BAGGING unchanged. COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6 75. GRAIN quiet. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $22 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c., packed. LARD—In tierces, 12½c.; kegs, 14½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; plain, 15c., packed. WHISKY, 89c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—FLOUR—Extra Spring, [illegible]; sales, $5 87½. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 27¼; No. 2 at $1 25¼. OATS quiet and nominal. CORN easier; No. 2 Mixed, 53c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring, 80c. RYE firm; No. 1 at 90c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $8 50@$8 62½. MESS PORK easier at $21 50@$21 75. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—COTTON dull and nominal. Middlings, 14¼c.; Sea Islands, [illegible]; net receipts, 1,660 bales; gross receipts, 1,900 bales; exports to Great Britain, 19 bales; coastwise, 1,270 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 40,212 bales. Net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; gross receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 3,524 bales; Continent, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, 5,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts 12,665 bales; gross, 12,953 bales; coastwise, 1,414 bales; sales, 11,000 bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, 53,674 bales; gross, 55,515 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,912 bales; Cork, 1,707 bales; Vera Cruz, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, 40,000 bales.

TOLEDO, Feb. 3.—FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 38½; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 34½. CORN steady and in moderate demand; High Mixed, 56½c.; Low, 55½c. OATS dull and a shade lower; Michigan, 49½c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—COTTON in moderate demand and prices a shade lower; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 4,081 bales; exports coastwise, 408 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 94,001 bales; net receipts of the week, 25,699 bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, 10,500 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.—COTTON dull at 14¼c.; receipts, 2,296 bales; shipments, 2,445 bales; receipts of the week, 15,558 bales; shipments, 15,850 bales; sales 12,200 bales. FLOUR steady at $5@$8 50. CORN and OATS—Market bare. PORK dull at $22 50. LARD dull at 13c.@14½c. Bulk MEATS and BACON nominal.

GALVESTON, Feb. 3.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13½c.; net receipts, 1,005 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, 11,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,670 bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, 2,400 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 3.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,739 bales; coastwise, 206 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,265 bales; to the Continent, 1,360 bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales. Sales of the week, 17,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 475 bales; exports, coastwise, 714 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 2,466 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,610 bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, 275 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 94 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,250 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, 2,200 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 3.—Crude TURPENTINE, $2@$3 15. ROSIN advanced, and closed firm, with sales of 2,100 bbls. at $2 for strained. TAR, $1 65. COTTON closed steady at 14c.@14¼c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.—WHEAT declining. No. 1 Red, $1 39; No. 2 Red scarce at $1 34. CORN dull at 60c. OATS firm at 50c. PETROLEUM—Crude, $4 25@$4 40; Refined, 24c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 3.—COTTON closed firm, with fair demand at 14c. for Middling; sales, [illegible] bales; receipts, [illegible] bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 50; No. 1 at $1 39; Amber at $1 38. HOGS quiet at [illegible].

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 3.—Net receipts of the week, 368 bales.

[Advertisement.]

SCHOOLS ARE THE NURSERIES OF THE NATION, and should have first-class teachers. Phrenology, as applied at No. 389 Broadway, will test them.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Glasgow.
England	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Rising Star	Feb. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Rising Star*, at 10 A. M.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 11½ A. M. A supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River until 12:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 1 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 12:30; 4 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 3.—*In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.*—F. Byrne, J. L. Roff, J. C. Cropper, A. Hall, J. H. Woolrich, H. Hendhaum, J. T. Bacon, Mr. Quarry, J. H. Crunden, Miss Chapin, Miss Roessler, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin and child, Mr. Tiffany, L. T. Haggin, Mr. Hoaig, H. F. Budge, Mr. and Mrs. Singer, 3 children and maid-servant, J. Miller, Mr. Mahoney, J. P. White, A. Hasiden, A. Notman, R. England, R. F. Gregory, F. Pond, Geo. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and 3 children, C. H. McNear, H. Colber, T. Rhodes, R. Belmonte, Mr. Chapin, Jr., Miss Chapin, R. J. Roe, Mr. Clifford, P. J. Hickey, Mr. Winans and man-servant, E. Hove, Mr. and Mrs. Roessler, R. B. Ballard, Mr. Kernfeld, Mr. Willard, F. Clauss, John Cranshaw, Robert Lewis, W. England.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—F. H. Pratt, Mrs. Cunningham, Jno. G. Sammeson, J. R. Wells and wife, Jos. Bowes, Miss Annie Wood, J. H. Gernam, J. M. Carlin, Robt. Atkins, H. R. Halwell and wife, A. Smith, R. M. Allison, R. G. Harrington, wife and child, C. S. Gazelle, M. T. Arnold, J. V. Lambeat, Samuel Hart, R. Hill.

In steam-ship San Francisco, from Bermuda.—T. H. Outeridge, Capt. Hammond, Mrs. Hammond, M. S. Attwood, Capt. Nankerville, Capt. Anderson, and 1 in the steerage.

FEB. 3.—*In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool*—Jos. Trippett, Mrs. H. S. Quick and 4 children; Miss Annie Bullock, and 58 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:07 | Sun sets......5:21 | Moon rises..4:45

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....6:48 | Gov. Island..7:37 | Hell Gate....9:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Tiber, (Br.,) Crombie, Liverpool, Boger Bros.; Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Ships American Union, Chandler, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Yangtsze, (Br.,) Smith, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Goschen, (N. G.,) Horn, Philadelphia, Chas. Luling & Co.

Barks Nemesis, (Span.,) Forjore, Corunna, John N. Ceballos & Co.; Esther and Sophia, (N. G.,) Van Nachten, St. Johns, P. R., Funch, Edye & Co.; Sunbeam, (Br.,) Moore, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Bounding Billow, Reynolds, Palermo, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Manzanillo and Trinidad, Moss & Ward.

Schr. Helen M. Woodward, Atkins, Balize, Hon., B. J. Wenberg; Aselda & Laura, McInde, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Carrie S. Webb, Rowland, Georgetown, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Bay State, Loring, Boston; E. Lameyer, Gorham, Newburyport; Annie, Burley, New-Haven; Koten, Jasper, St. Johns, P. R., F. Talbot & Co.; Gilman D. King, Eldridge, Kingston, Jam., J. W. Elwell & Co.; R. A. Ford, (Br.,) Carpenter, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Mary Edwards, Greenleaf, Baltimore, W. B. Vondersmith; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Jan. 19 and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 62 passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Jan. 20 off Old Head Kinsale passed a national steam-ship bound E.; Jan. 21, 100 miles W. of Fastnet, signaled steam-ship Wisconsin, hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 51 13, lon. 13 W., passed a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 22d lat. 52 20, lon. 21 10, exchanged night signals with an Inman steam-ship bound E.; Feb. 2, 40 miles E. of Nantucket, passed steam-ship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Huggins, St. George, Bermuda, Jan. 28, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Webb. Experienced favorable weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Hattie E. Tapley, (of Bangor,) Tapley, Placqua 94 ds., with saltpetre to order, vessel to Lunt Bros. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 1, Pernambuco Jan. 7, and crossed the equator Jan. 9 in lon. 32. Had fine weather the entire passage. Jan. 19, lat. 18 N., lon. 48 W., signaled ship Calcutta, (of Portsmouth,) from Calcutta for Boston, 102 ds. out. No date, lat. 18 N., lon. 55 W. spoke ship Janet Ferguson, (Br.,) from Singapore for Boston, 93 ds. out. Jan. 28, lat. 25 N., lon. 73, schr. Monks, from Baltimore for Porto Rico.

Ship S. Curling, (of Thomaston,) Morse, Callao Nov. 3, with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 3, crossed the equator Jan. 7 in lon. 32. Had moderate weather the entire passage. Feb. 1, lat. 39 30, lon. [illegible], passed several sacks marked diamond with letter G. in the centre.

Bark Ludwig, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Rio Janeiro Nov. 20 via Hampton Roads, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Had heavy gales up to the equator, which was crossed Jan. 10, lon. 33 31; since then had a succession of heavy gales and calms; Jan. 19, in a heavy gale from N. N. E., lost jibs, split sails, and received [illegible] damage; has been 18 ds. N. of Hatteras; put into Hampton Roads for orders and remained 3 ds.

Bark Lucy A. Nickels, Coffin, Havre 55 ds., in ballast to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Came the southern passage, and had moderate weather; Jan. [illegible], lat. 28 14, lon. 70 11, spoke ship Armstrong, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, 45 ds. out; Jan. 30, lat. [illegible], lon. 73 [illegible], spoke schr. Loquilla, (Br.,) from Guadaloupe, for Annapolis, N. S., 25 ds. out, short of provisions and supplied her with the same.

Bark Magnolia, (Br.,) Brown, Iquique Oct. 24, with nitrate of soda to Martin Kalbfleisch & Son—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Passed Cape Horn Nov. 23; crossed the equator Dec. 29 in lon. 33; had moderate weather the entire passage; Dec. 11, lat. 39 S., lon. [illegible] W., passed the hull of an iron ship on fire; had apparently been a long time burning.

Bark Knudsvig, (Nor.,) Svendsen, Cardiff 49 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, [illegible] & Bockmann. Came the southern passage and had fine weather to Cape Hatteras; been 10 ds. N. of that point with thick fog and calms.

Bark Thought, (of Ipswich,) Girgue, St. Michaels 28 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Had fine weather the first part of the passage; latter part, variable winds, with heavy seas and fog.

Bark J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Bark Saml. Larrabee, (of Bangor,) Thompson, Bordeaux Dec. 25, with mdse. to E. F. Buck & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, Matanzas [illegible] ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Snow & Richardson. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Jan. 26, lat. 35 09, lon. 74 18, saw a lot of cotton and wreck stuff, apparently the top-works of a steamer, but a short time in the water.

Brig Curacoa (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 15 ds., with mdse. to Jas. Foulke's Sons. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable weather. Left in port brig Emma Dean to sail in a few days. Had schr. Martha Maria to sail next day for [illegible] to load for New-York.

Brig Angelia, Lighton, Cabarien 11 ds., with sugar to Dunbar, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable winds, heavy rain and thick fog.

Brig J. Bickmore, (of Portland,) Healy, Matanzas [illegible] ds., with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co., vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port bark Sarah E. Frazier, ldg. for New-York.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Prowse, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley; crossed the equator Dec. 30, in lon. 42. Had fine weather to the coast; while on the coast experienced variable weather.

Brig Wildeman, (Dutch,) Driest, Surinam [illegible] ds., with sugar and cedar and 2 passengers to Van Praag & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had moderate weather; been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Savarese, Trieste [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 4; Jan. 28, lat 31 00, lon. 59 54, exchanged signals with brig Eva N. Johnson.

Brig Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Trieste Nov. [illegible], via Palermo Dec. 12, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 2. Had E. winds to lon. 40 W.; since variable; sld. in co. with bark D. H. Bills, for Boston.

Brig Warrior, (of St. Kitts,) Payson, St. Kitts 17 ds., with salt to Johns & Lough. Had fine weather; been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Breeze, Overton, St. Domingo City, 17 ds., with logwood &c., to Bowler & Carroll—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Jan. 23 and 29 had a heavy easterly gale, and on the night of the 30th found quantities of cotton all around us; sea very rough but no wind; it remained calm, or nearly so, the whole day; lat. 36 05, lon. 74 40 picked up 42 bales cotton, all we could carry with safety, also found a bale of sample cotton, marked Lewis A. Hall; saw part of a poop-deck, one that had apparently been extended, upon which was a turned stanchion, about four feet high, top painted white, middle scraped, bottom painted blue, and quantities of wrecked stuff, deck plank, &c.; the vessel had been wrecked recently, as the cotton was very little wet and close together with parts of the wreck; could see no sign of the crew; at night we took a light wind and left the scene with at least 150 bales of cotton around us.

Schr. Village Belle, (of Rockland,) Rowe, Aux Cayes 21 ds., and from Inagua 15 ds., with coffee and logwood to Wilson & Asmus—vessel to Candee & [illegible]. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales. Left at Aux Cayes schr. C. L. Hilliard, from Bangor, just arrived.

Schr. S. G. Bickmore, (of Boston,) Barter, Turks Island 14 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Had moderate E. winds the entire passage; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mabel F. Staples, Coffin, New-Orleans Jan. [illegible], with sugar and molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had a succession of gales and light winds; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Reforma, (Mex.,) Poch, Tabasco 24 ds., with logwood and hides to Moller & Thebaud. Had fine weather; been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. L. N. Lovell, (of Fall River,) McLean, Para [illegible] ds., with rubber, &c., to Francis Moran. Had fine weather; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port brig Salinas and schr. Mary Burdett, for New-York.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Port-au-Prince 12 ds., with coffee and wood to Youngs, Smith & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with thick weather and light winds; left in port steam-ships Hornet and Gulf Stream, to leave the 25th; bark Robert Murray, ldg. for New-York.

Schr. Dolphin, (Mex.,) Salvia, Tecolutla, Mex., [illegible] ds., with mahogany to Bruguiere & Thebaud. Had head winds, with heavy weather; blew away sails; was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, and 6 ds. without bread, living on beans.

Schr. Florence Bailey, (of New-London,) Port Maria, Ja., 15 ds., with cocoa nuts, &c., to G. Wessels, vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had light winds and calms entire passage; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. H. H. Hatfield, (of Provincetown,) Eldridge, Gonaives 14 ds., with logwood, &c., to Richard Thackary—vessel to Fisher & Crowell.

Schr. Louisa Newton, Gray, Laguna, Mexico, 28 ds., with logwood and cedar to M. Echeverria & Co. Had strong N. W. winds to Hatteras, and has been 5 ds. N. of that point with variable weather.

Schr. Frank Walter, Brewster, Jacksonville, [illegible] ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght. Jan. 30, saw a bark sunk on Winter-quarters, bearing W. S. W. in [illegible] fathoms water, with all her spars standing.

Schr. Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Indianola [illegible] ds., with wool and hides to Tupper & Beattie. Had rough weather to Hatteras, and has been 8 ds. N. of that point with heavy gales and fogs.

Schr. Mary E. Woodhull, Davis, Corpus Christi [illegible] ds., with wool and hides to Henry E. Sprague—vessel to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Richmond, Va., 11 ds., with mdse. to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Guy R. Phelps, Allen, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to Bently, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. A. Bemke, Jones, New-Orleans, 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Minnie, Hunter, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Wm. G. R. Mowry, Eaton, Port Morris, for Galveston.

Schr. J. W. Hall, Gardner, Port Morris, for Galveston.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, Baltimore.

Schr. Richard Peterson, English, Alexandria.

Schr. J. L. Newton, Hamilton, Virginia.

Schr. John Mouse, Jones, Norfolk.

Schr. B. F. Wooley, Longstreet, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, W., clear.

Returned.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, hence for Charleston, when 10 miles S. of the Highlands broke cross-head. Returned for repairs.

Below.

Bark India, (Russ.,) Jungell, from Liverpool 48 ds. (by pilot-boat Mary A. Williams, No. 18.)

Bark "Whampoa," from ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Arr. steamers Achilles, New-Orleans; Saxon, Philadelphia; ship Calcutta, from Calcutta; brigs Piccadilly, Algoa Bay; Mary, Cienfuegos; Edward Everett, Turk's Island; Samuel Lindsey, Mobile; schrs. Mary E. Vancleaf, Western Islands; Susan, New-York.

Below, ship Ocean Express, from Montevideo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; barks Beltiste, Liverpool; Ansdell, Port Talbot, England; Elvira, Havana.

Sld. bark Lizzie M., for Greenock; schr. Emily Ropes, Mayaguez; schr. Cynosure, Baracoa; brig M. C. Roswell, for Boston.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 3.—Arr. barks Amandus and J. W. Bellevall, from Liverpool, steamer Aries, from Boston. In harbor schr. B. H. Jones, from Kingston, Jamaica, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3.—Arr. barks Jennie S. Barker, from Cork; Alex McNeill, from Bremen; Speranza, from Barcelona; Mary Lawton, from Liverpool; Evening Star, from Liverpool, and Rachel, from Boston. Brigs Olga, Neriueve and Portugal, from Barcelona. Schrs. Sarah Bruen, from Philadelphia; C. S. Graves, from Charleston, and Farragut, from St. John, N. B.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—Arr. at 9 A. M. steam-ship City of Merida, Deakin, New-York, for Vera Cruz, via Sisal.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Lady Elizabeth, (of London,) Cobbett, from Shanghai, which arrived 2d and anchored in the Lower Bay, came up to the City yesterday, (3d,) is consigned to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to Arkell & Tufts; and reports experienced a terrific typhoon in the China Sea, off the Paracels. Passed Anjier Nov. 3, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 15; the equator in lon. 32 W. Jan. 15; off Hatteras Jan. 28.

Spoken.

No date, by bark Lady Elizabeth, in the Gaspar Straits, spoke bark Lizzie Iredale, (of Liverpool,) from Shanghai for New-York. No date, in the Straits of Sunda, ship W. G. Russell, from Manila for New-York. Nov. 18, lat. 12 18 S., lon. 102 35 W., schr. Rosalie (three masted,) from Manila for Algoa Bay.

Jan. 27, by schr. Village Belle, in lat. 22 30, lon. 72, spoke bark Sarah Douglas, (Br.,) from Galveston for Liverpool.

Jan. 23, by bark Samuel Larrabee, in lat. 25 00, lon. 38 45, spoke bark Wallace, from Padang, for New-York.

Jan. 28, by brig Warrior, in lat. 28, lon. 73, spoke schr. Archangel, from Demerara, for New-York, 18 ds. out.

Jan. 20, by schr. L. N. Lovell, in lat. 13 00, lon. 57 10, spoke schr. Henry Parker, hence for Galveston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Allan steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Scott, from Baltimore Jan. 15, arrived at Liverpool today.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Arrived ship Stella, from New-York Jan. 4; Nacala, from Galveston, Dec. 3, with [illegible] bales of cotton.

REMOVAL.
THE EVENING MAIL
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 34 PARK-ROW,
CORNER OF BEEKMAN-ST.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT.
NOW READY.
NO. 761 BROADWAY.